

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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WEATHER FORECAST  
FAIR  
Barometer 29.84

June 5, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m.

Humidity 86 "

June 5, 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 83

Humidity 82 "

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## TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

### MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S GREAT SPEECH.

### WHY THE GERMANS ARE STILL IN FRANCE.

How Przemysl was Lost.

AIR RAID ON THE CROWN PRINCE'S HEADQUARTERS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### THE COALITION PARLIAMENT.

June 3, 9.10 p.m.  
Nothing very dramatic attended the first assembly of the coalition Parliament. Many of the new Ministers were absent, ending the passage of the Bill abolishing the necessity for re-election. Nevertheless, there was much novelty in Liberals and nonconformists sitting on the same bench and ex-Ministers, who are now Councillors, occupying the Opposition Bench. There was much cheering and laughter over Mr. Henry Chaplin's rising in place of the Leader of the Opposition and requesting a statement in the business before the House. Mr. Pease made a personal statement in which he said that there were no differences of opinion between himself and his colleagues to whom he paid a tribute. He said that he placed implicit confidence in Mr. Asquith's judgment.

#### SIGNOR SALANDRA'S GREAT SPEECH.

June 4, 9.10 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent in Rome telegraphs that Signor Salandra, in the course of a magnificent speech delivered in the Hall of the Capitol, gave a reply to German taunts and affirmed that it was a holy war for Italy. What right had Germany or Austria to speak of the Triple Alliance or of respect for treaties, who had impaled upon and burned all documents of public right? Austria had absolutely desired war, had refused British mediation, had sought Italy's feeble and blustering and incapable of enforcing her threats by arms. Austria and Germany had been utterly disloyal to Italy during the war in Libya, Austria had threatened to attack Italy if the latter fought with Turkey in Europe and had prohibited the occupation of Chios. That was how the Allies had operated. Signor Salandra emphasised the fact that if Italy accepted Austria's ridiculous concessions she would become an Austro-German vassal, now, the dream of an universal German hegemony had been shattered and a new world had arisen ensuring civilisation for humanity. Signor Salandra concluded: "We shall conquer. We shall obtain our wishes, not by aid of concessions but by our strength and by our rights."

#### ABOLITION OF RE-ELECTIONS.

June 3, 9.50 p.m.  
In the House of Commons the Abolition of Re-elections Bill passed all its stages.

June 3, 10.40 p.m.  
At a meeting of the Manchester Engineering employers and Trade Union representatives, Mr. Lloyd George said that the issue of the war now depended on the workshops. The Russians had suffered a severe set-back in Galicia, and the great German success was due entirely to their overwhelming superiority in shot and shell equipment for war. The triumph was won by the superior organisation of the German workshops. Two hundred thousand men were concentrated on the heads of the gallant Russians in an effort to apply the same process to the Germans. Had we been able to do so, we should have already have been expelled from France, we should have driven out Germany, and the end of the war would have

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1915.

六月五日大英電報

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### WAR TELEGRAMS.

been in view now. We had more than plenty of men, for the equipment available and more would respond to the call; but we wanted the workshops to provide the power to break a way through. He was confident that what the French engineers had accomplished the British could accomplish. Recent French victories were largely attributable to the private workshops of France. Mr. Lloyd George appealed for help from all. He said he had come to brandish great powers under the Defence of the Realm Act, but these would be most useful in enabling them to organize quickly and to get rid of unnecessary difficulties. It was impossible in war-time to wait until every unreasonable man became reasonable and compulsion in organizing skilled industry did not necessarily mean conscription. He denied that conscription was anti-democratic but he said that it would be a great mistake unless it were absolutely necessary. Hitherto the numbers recruiting were far ahead of the equipment. The meeting passed a resolution pledging itself to support efforts for an increase in the output of munitions.

### RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUES

June 4, 12.50 a.m.  
A Paris evening communiqué states that twenty-nine French aeroplanes, between four and five o'clock in the morning, dropped 178 bombs and several thousand arrows on the Crown Prince's headquarters. Many of the bombs hit the mark. The aeroplanes combed but they all returned safely.

June 4, 9.45 a.m.  
A Russian communiqué says:—Przemysl was recognised as incapable of defence in view of the state of the artillery in the fortifications, which the Austrians had destroyed before capitulating. Its maintenance only served our purpose until the possession of positions surrounding the town on the north-west facilitated our operations on the San. When the enemy captured Jaroslav and Radyko, and began to spread along the right bank of the river, the maintenance of the said positions forced our troops to fight on an unequal and most difficult front, increasing it by 35 versts and subjecting our troops to the concentrated fire of the enemy's numerous heavy guns on the left of the Lower San. After a powerful advance we finally (on the 2nd inst.) pierced the enemy's line and captured an important position in the region of Roudnik, taking 4,000 prisoners and guns. West of Roudnik we almost annihilated three Tyrolean regiments. On the Bzura, on the 1st inst., the enemy emitted a large cloud of gas but the wind changed and blew back the gas into the enemy's trenches. The Germans left their trenches, running, our fire decimating them. The battle in Galicia continued on the 1st with undiminished desperation along the whole front between the Vistula and the Nadrina region.

June 4, 9.45 a.m.  
The Russian communiqué adds:—We have gradually been removing from our positions north-west of Przemysl for some time various material taken from the Austrians. We removed the last batteries on June 2 and the troops evacuated the following night these positions and concentrated on the east. The enemy is concentrated in very large numbers near the town of Stryj. They progressed but lost very heavily. We took a thousand prisoners in counter-attacks."

### RUSSIAN SUCCESS AT LIBAU.

June 4, 11.50 a.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Russians have achieved an important success at Libau. Cleverly operating from the south they cut off communication between Libau and Memel, depriving the Germans of their land base, and captured two towns southward of Libau. Simultaneously another Russian column advanced from North Libau, and thus closely enveloped the only outlet to the sea.

### RUSSIANS DEFEAT TURKS.

A Caucasus communiqué reports that the Russians defeated the Turks at Kozrik, in the region of Van and routed other Turks at Manghez, successfully pursuing.

A communiqué from Rome reports that the advance guard's fighting is wholly favourable to the Italians, who are developing an important offensive from Mont Perdu, displaying dash and stubbornness against a strongly entrenched enemy with powerful artillery.

### PRESIDENT WILSON COMPILES A NEW NOTE.

June 4, 4.00 a.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that President Wilson has worked most of the day on the new Note to Germany. It is understood that it reiterates that the Lusitania was on a peaceful voyage, was unarmed, and did not resist capture. The Note also holds that other points raised in the German Note are irrelevant. It is believed that President Wilson has told Count Bernstorff, in the plainest possible terms, that the safety of innocent lives on the high seas must be assured by Germany as a condition of further correspondence. In response to Germany's demand for a preliminary agreement as to the facts, the United States insists on a preliminary agreement on the fundamental principles of humanity.

### WAR TELEGRAMS.

SIR KRISHNA GUPTA.

The Hon. E. S. Montague presiding at a dinner in honour of Sir Krishna Govinda Gupta K.O.M.G., on the completion of his term on the Council of India, said that he was grieved above all his colleagues with far-seeing patience, and with the eyes that were steadfastly fixed on the future. The Jam-Sibh of Nawangarh and Mr. O. H. Roberts, M.P., late Parliamentary under-secretary, also spoke, the latter saying that he had a fellow-feeling with their guest in not long having survived his departure. He said that the death of Mr. Gokhale and other changes should not cause discouragement. Indians might be confident that the loyal aid of their country would yield a rich harvest in the years to come. Sir Krishna Gupta said he was gratified with the testimony that his work at the India Office had been appreciated by his colleagues as well as by his own countrymen. He urged that in the settlement conference after the war, India, as a corner-stone of the Empire, should be represented equally with the self-governing Dominions.

### TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

June 3, 3.45 p.m.  
A Times article says that the question of trading with the enemy in China, cannot be further shelved in view of the strong appeal to the Government by the China Association and the resolution of the Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai. It is contended that the Government refused to prohibit trade with the Germans in China, owing to powerful influences in Manchester. The Times thinks that if the Government took only the logical view that the Germans in China are enemies, Manchester trade would not suffer because it would quickly be transferred to purely British channels.

### TURKS DREAD BULGARIAN INVASION.

June 3, 3.45 p.m.  
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that the Turks are reinforcing Chatlija, apparently dreading a Bulgarian invasion. Bulgarian students in Constantinople are being recalled.

### ITALIANS DESTROY AUSTRIAN WIRELESS.

June 3, 3.45 p.m.  
Reuter's Rome correspondent says that an official announcement states that the Italian fleet cruised all June 1, in the Dalmatian Archipelago and destroyed the wireless station without the enemy appearing.

### THE COTTON POSITION.

June 4, 12.20 a.m.  
On the invitation of the Board of Representatives to employers employed in the Cotton Trade, representatives of the employers are coming to London to confer with the Board.

### SIR ARNOLD WHITE.

June 3, 10.40 p.m.  
Sir Arnold White has been appointed a member of the Council of India.

### LORD CREWE AND ITALY.

June 3, 6.50 p.m.  
The House of Lords reassembled today, Sir Stanley A. Backmaster, Lord High Chancellor, on the Woolstock. Lord Crewe announced that Italy joining in the war had placed Anglo-Italian relations on a firmer basis, even although Italian art, letters, and genius had long exercised a peculiar fascination for Britons who had always sympathised with Italy's noble struggles for liberty. No more popular figure ever appeared on the streets of London than that of Garibaldi. Lord Crewe emphasised the fact that the auguries were happy for the two nations and they looked forward to a great final success. He reiterated Mr. Asquith's reasons for a Coalition Government.

Lord Lansdowne, sitting next to Lord Crewe, said that he was always convinced since the war commenced that a Coalition Government was inevitable and, speaking for the last time on behalf of the Opposition, he assured the Government of his whole-hearted support.

### BRITISH SUBMARINES IN SEA OF MARMORA.

June 3, 7.50 p.m.  
An Admiralty statement says that British submarines are at present operating in the Sea of Marmora and that a transport was sunk at Pandermsay.

### HOW PRZEMYSL WAS CONQUERED.

June 3, 7.50 p.m.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam it is understood that the Germans affirm that the newly-created fortifications at Przemysl were quite unable to resist the very heavy Austrian artillery. As long as the Russians held the double railway line and the military road from Przemysl to Lemberg they brought up troops, munitions, guns and provisions, but when these communications came within range of the heavy guns, the Russians began precipitately removing men and supplies.

### TELEGRAMS.

#### NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

##### CONDENSED.

There was nothing very dramatic at the first assembly of the new Coalition Parliament.

Signor Salandra in reply to German taunts affirmed that this was a Holy War for Italy.

In the House of Commons, the abolition of the re-elections Bill was passed in all its stages.

The Turks are reinforcing Chatlija, apparently dreading a Bulgarian invasion.

The Italian Fleet destroyed wireless and observation stations in the Dalmatian Archipelago.

Sir Arnold White has been appointed a member of the Council of India.

Cotton Trade Representatives go to London to confer with the Board of representatives of employers and employed.

Lord Crewe announced that the fact of Italy joining in the war had placed Anglo-Italian relations on a far firmer basis.

An Admiralty statement says that British submarines are at present operating in the Sea of Marmora.

20 French aeroplanes dropped 178 bombs and several thousand arrows on the Crown Prince's head-quarters. The aeroplanes all returned safely.

At a meeting at Manchester of Engineering Employers and Trade Union representatives, Mr. Lloyd George said that the issue of the war now depended on the workshops.

President Wilson has told Count Bernstorff, in the plainest terms, that the safety of innocent lives on the high seas must be assured by Germany as a condition of further correspondence.

Przemysl was recognised as incapable of defence, in view of the state of the artillery in the fortifications, which the Austrians had destroyed before capitulating.

The Times says that the question of trading with the enemy in China cannot be further shelved in view of the strong appeal made to the Government by the China Association.

##### NEWS.

Some interesting items appear under the heading of "Twenty Five Years Ago."

A strong appeal of the National Committee for Belgian Relief appears in another part of this issue.

An addition to the list of articles which will be treated as absolute and conditional contracts respectively, will be found in another column.

A Proclamation by H. E. the Governor dealing with the Military Stores Exportation Ordinance of 1862 appears in this issue.

Returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong during the month of May, will be found in this issue.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, Commercial News on page 9, and Log Book on page 6.

### DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, June 8.

Sale of Household Furniture—Nathan Road—G. P. Lammett.

Wednesday, June 9.

Sale of China and Curios—G. P. Lammett's Sales Room.

2.30 p.m.

Thursday, June 10.

Sale of China and Curios—G. P. Lammett's Sales Room.

2.30 p.m.

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M R. LI HON FAT, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to No. 14, Graham Street, first floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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THE THERAPIST  
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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

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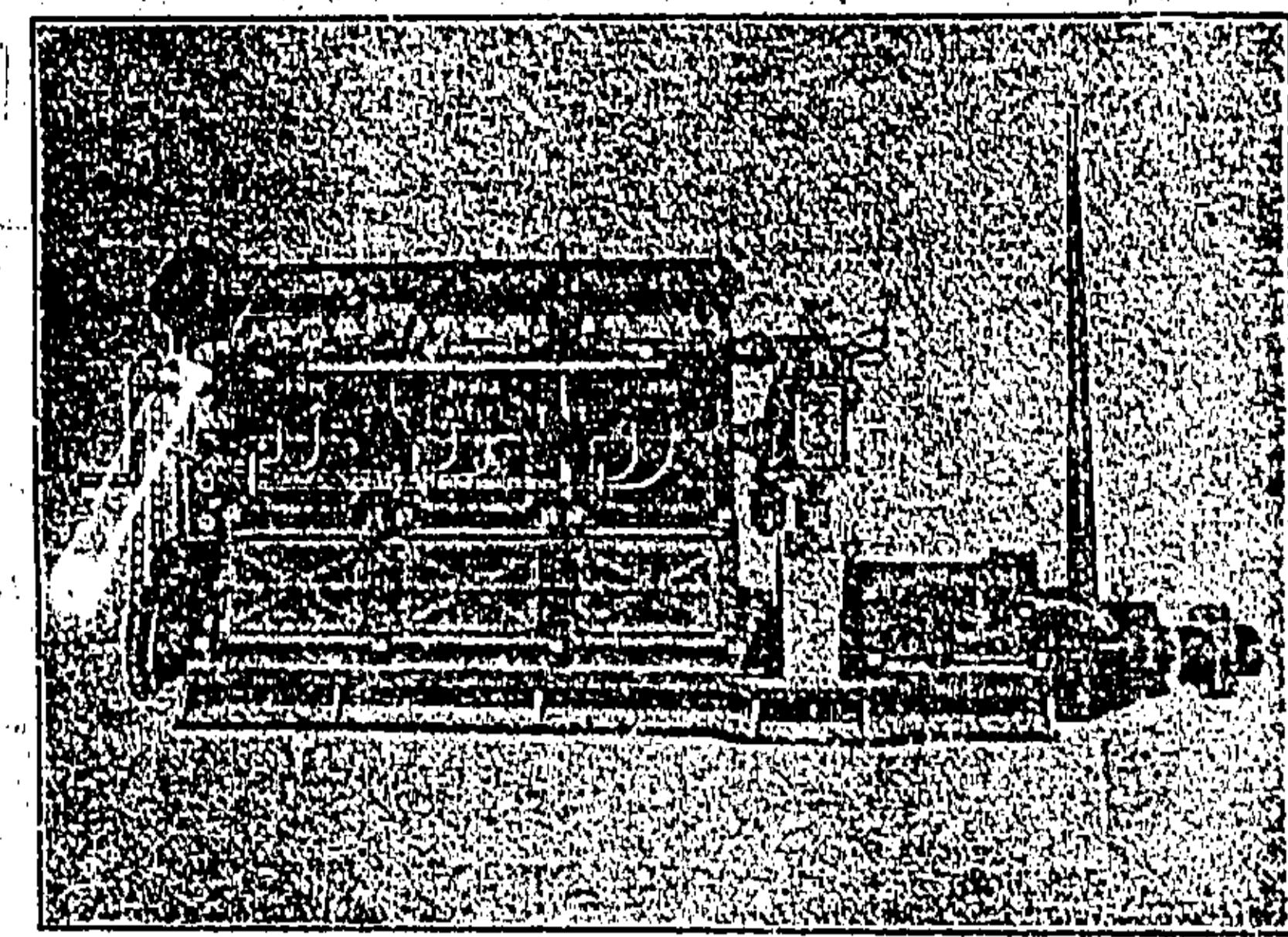
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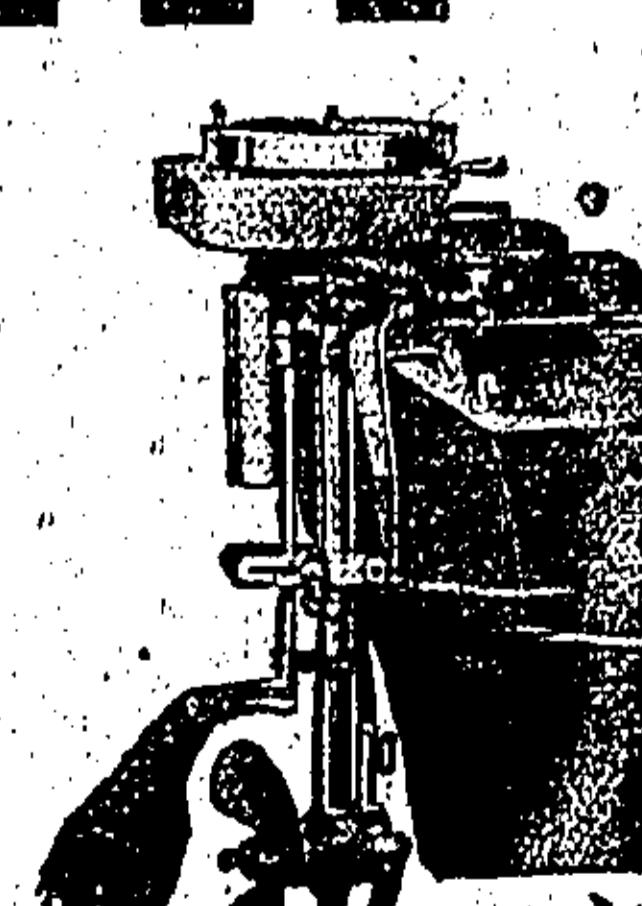
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## OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

To Keep Down Disease  
The fly season is about to begin if it has not already asserted itself in some quarters of Hongkong, particularly those from which we obtain our supplies of daily necessities. Once more therefore we return to the task of warning householders of the great danger of suffering the pestilential disease carrier to exist and multiply. The importance of a determined crusade against nests of house flies and against the first flies seen is becoming more widely recognized. So much is the danger feared by the authorities at home that they have despatched an expert with a staff of assistants to the front to tackle the question on scientific lines and render the trenches and camps as free from the pest as possible. Papers to aid the efforts of the health authorities are unanimous that, on account of abominable conditions arising from the war, it is especially important this summer that the fly nuisance be kept down to a minimum, the fly being a proved disseminator of infectious ailments of all kinds.

Daily Press.

Floods in China.  
Only about a year ago the Chinese Government appointed a Dutch expert to be consulting engineer to the National Conservancy Bureau. It had the effect of creating an impression that the Government intended to take the Conservancy Question into earnest consideration. A year previously the American Red Cross Society, as a result of the appalling devastation caused by floods in the Hwai Valley, bore the expense of bringing out from America engineers of more than national reputation to draw up a scheme of conservancy in that particular region of China. The Society, if our recollection serves us correctly, contemplated carrying out this great undertaking itself by means of a loan raised in America, believing that this would not only appeal to the Chinese people as striking evidence of America's sympathetic interest in China, but would be to the Chinese authorities an example of what might be done for the welfare of the people, in all parts of the country, where the flooding of rivers, now so frequently entails so much suffering and loss to the people. But the monetary exigency which has obtained since the outbreak of the war appears to have held up this scheme, and also caused the Chinese Government to postpone the fulfilment of any good intentions they may have had when they appointed a recognized expert on the subject as adviser to the National Conservancy Bureau.

China Mail.

The Honourable List.  
Lord Kitchener is unquestionably the "man of the hour" in England and his services are falling upon him "thick as Autumn leaves in Vallombrosa". It is only a few weeks ago since Edinburgh University made him the rector of that venerable and distinguished institution and that several other towns in the United Kingdom wished to make him a Burgess. Then His Majesty King George bestowed upon the King of the Belgians confered upon him in the high honour of the Order of Leopold. Now His Majesty King George bestow upon our distinguished Sicilian of State for War the honour of being a Knight of the Garter, one of the highest distinctions that may be conferred. Among the names of the unusually large number of new Privy Councillors we notice with pleasure the name of Mr. John M. Robertson, Member of Parliament for Tynside, and until the recent political crisis Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade. Mr. Robertson is essentially a self-made man of the very best type, a man of vast erudition who has risen to eminence from humble circumstances. Such men it is particularly pleasing to see that the King delights to honour.

For a good solid meal a Carte or Table d'Hote with Wines & Liquors of the ALEXANDRA OCEAN.

## GENERAL NEWS.

Newstead Abbey, which has been acquired temporarily by Sir Arthur Markham, M.P., is, of course, the ancestral home of the Byrons. Many relics of the poet, including his writing desk, are still preserved among the treasures of the historic mansion, and a memorial urn in the grounds marks the spot where his famous dog lies buried.

The Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine. The *Courrier d'Haiphong* announces that owing to the war, the President and the Vice Presidents of the fourth congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine, have decided that the said congress which was to have taken place at Weltevreden, Batavia, this month will be deferred *sine die*.

The Late Mr. Bunny. Of no one has it ever been more truly said that his or her face was his or her fortune than of Mr. John Bunny, the cinema comedian, whose death, at fifty-two, is reported from New York. His was a large, heavy face, capable of easy contortion; its aspects of comic grief, alarm, and exultation had a highly obvious kinship with the arrangement by which a stout owner always acted with physically mongrel lady was further cause of laughter. The appeal of such humour was really superficial. Mr. Bunny seemed worthy of higher things.

Napoleon III. "It was on this day sixty-nine years ago (May 20, 1848) that Napoleon III escaped from the fortress of Ham, where he had been imprisoned for six years, and the following day Lord Milner met him in St. James's street, at evening we dined with the Duke of Bedford, and as the party was sitting down to dinner saw opposite me Louis de Nauvelles, who was one of the attackants on the French Embassy, and said across the table to him, 'Have you seen him?' 'Who?' he asked. Louis Napoleon," I replied; "he is in London, having just escaped."

De Nauvelles dropped the hand who was on his arm, and said he must jump out of the room, for it seems that the news had not yet reached the French embassy, I never saw a man look so frightened." (S.E.)

The Tyranny of the Catch Word. There is grave danger, one fears, that we are going to fall victims to another catch phrase, it serves the Manchester Guard. A glance through this week's Sunday papers finds "We'll deliver the goods" figuring in every shape from the cartoon to the paragraph heading, and it is only a question of time before it becomes the topical song of the moment and gives its name to a revue. Like a great many other vivid business metaphors, it is an importation from America, he never knows where a catch phrase will come from. The usual source used to be the pantomime. "Wake up, England" was set by the King when he was Prince of Wales. However useful first, it became wearisome then adding before it passed into something like oblivion. "Delivering the goods" came immediately from the Tyneside shops, and a very good message it was, though shall be tired of it long before passes away.

A Daughter of Victor Hugo. The youngest of Victor Hugo's children and the only one that survived him, Mlle. Adele Hugo, died last week at Suresnes, on the outskirts of Paris, where she had lived in retirement for many years. She was born on July 30, 1830, the year of the production of "Hamlet," which made her the famous at the age of twenty-four. In her youth she had a maniacal adventure with an English officer, which turned out badly and embittered the rest of her life; for many years before her death she had suffered from mental derangement. It will be remembered that Victor Hugo's daughter, Leopoldine, was drowned at the age of nineteen in boat accident on the Seine on September 4, 1843, with her husband, Charles Vacquerie, to whom she had been married only a very short time. Of the two sons that followed in manhood the elder, Charles, died in 1871 and the younger, Francois, who translated Shakespeare into French, two years later. Victor Hugo himself died in 1885.—*Manchester Guardian*.

## English Cup Final.

The struggle for the English Cup came to an end in the damp mist of Manchester without a thrill and aroused little more interest than an ordinary match. It was the first time for twenty years that the Final had been taken place outside London and even under happier conditions the experiment, which in this instance was dictated by force of circum-

## NOTICE.

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## PIANOS

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From \$10 Per MONTH.

TUNING AND REGULAR ATTENTION INCLUSIVE.

## OUR SPORTS LETTER.

(Continued from yesterday.)

A most important meeting opened at Newmarket this week, the attendance being remarkably good in the circumstances. The heat was very hard for racing, as a result of an absence of rain and steady cold winds from the north and east. The events on the opening day were not of a very interesting nature, and had only been referred to in the briefest way. The Hartingate Plate of a mile and a quarter was thought to be good for Lord Wolverton's Passover, but he could not catch Mr. August Belmont's Dinger Rock, who won comfortably. Lucy James Douglas won a two-year-old race with a nice chestnut colt named Foxglove, by A. Amant, and the American trainer, Andrew Jaynor, won a similar event with Clapperhill, an English bred pony for which he only gave 150 guineas as a yearling.

Pommern won the Two Thousand Guineas for Mr. S. B. Joel so easily as to suggest that he may be a really high-class horse. This result bears out my prophecy. It is the first classic race Mr. S. B. Joel has won in all the years he has been racing, and it is the first classic winner the leading jockey, Danaghog, has ridden. A fortnight before Pommern, when obviously short of condition, had just failed to give 15 lb. to Rosendale for the Craven Stakes. In the meanwhile the latter had won at Sandown Park, as already referred to, and Pommern, therefore, became possessed of a chance second to none of winning the first of the season's classic races. He may be said to have never been headed from start to finish and the feature of the performance was the smoothness and fluency of it. Second to him, beaten three lengths, was Mr. L. Neumann's Turfancer, who finished a neck in front of the V. Z. Sir E. Cassell's Gadabout was second, Sunfire fifth, and Rosendale next. Let Fly did nothing more than run fast for six furlongs, a remark which also applies to Friar Marouc, who stands now sadly discredited. Pommern must now have a great chance of winning the Derby and his chance to come to a cramped price. His chief danger may be King Priam. He was not engaged in the Guineas, but on the same afternoon he won the Chippingham Stakes of a mile and a half. He was receiving 30 lb. from My Prince, and won by four lengths. The performance may not amount to much as of course King Priam was bound to win in order to have Derby pretensions. What the race showed was that the horse has done well from two to three years and that he stays well. It is something to know that,

## Final Records in the League.

The Cup Final usually marks the end of the season, but this year the tables will not be completed until to-morrow. The First League programme, however, is finished, and of the outstanding games only that between

## Prepaid Advertisements

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## TO LET.

TO LET.—FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Hanover Road, Kowloon, and May Road, Hong Kong, with possession on or about 15th August next—English baths and kitchen ranges, hot and cold water, electric light. First class appointments throughout, including water carriage system.

"PENYRHEW" Minden Row, Kowloon, 6 Roomed house with Tennis Court, 2 & 3 Minden Villas, Kowloon, 5 Roomed, House with Tennis Courts.

Four roomed houses in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Flats in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A flat in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

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HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

## TO LET.

TO LET.—Furnished, including a splendid Piano, "Fair View" No. 3 Robinson Road, containing 6 rooms with ample servants quarters. Apply to—

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TO LET.—A House in Knutsford Terrace. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Queen's Building, The South-West portion of the first floor, including Treasury on Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank Godown, No. 9, Ice House Street.

Offices facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—Houses in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road, Godowns, New Praya, Kennedy Town.

Godowns, at Wanchai Road, 58 The Peak, "The Retreat," 21 Wongneichong Road.

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TO LET.—The Ground Floor of No. 6, Des Voeux Road Central, occupied by Madame Gains, etc. Apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Limited.

TO LET.—"La Hacienda" E., No. 74 Mount Kellett Road. Apply to CHATER and MODY, 5 Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—Houses in "Torres Buildings," and "Rose Terrace," Kowloon. Apply to—

SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.

LOST.

LOST.—Gold brooch with 3 diamonds. Finder will be suitably rewarded on returning same to "Hongkong Telegraph."

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Adroaldo Fernandes, Aberdeen Road, Macao.

Chop Man Woh, West Point, Singapore.

Mancini Post Office, London.

Mrs. Graham Marshall, Richmond.

Vocelli Steamer "Miyazaki Maru," Singapore.

J. M. Beck, Superintendent, Hongkong, 3rd June, 1915.

Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Chongshingloung, Shanghai.

Giunyuuen, Shanghai.

Joenoen Vesinglee, Shanghai.

Junyuen, Shanghai.

Messrs. L. nean, West Point, Shanghai.

Lowlow, Yueton and Company, Amoy.

R. Black, Superintendent, Hongkong, 4th June, 1915.

MENTIONED FOR GALLANTRY.

Late French Vice Consul at Bangkok.

The *Courrier d'Haiphong* states that M. Petithuguenin, the late vice-consul of France at Bangkok, who left Sam at the beginning of August in the rank of a sergeant, has been given command of a detachment of engineers employed in the construction of mines, at the front. He did not hesitate to assemble his men under the fire of the enemy and mounted the parapet as an example to those under him. He was seriously wounded and has been mentioned in the French military orders of the day.

If you have lost your appetite for one of the big variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE it is sure to tempt you.

## NOTICES.

GUARANTEED  
HAND-MADE.

THE  
QUALITY  
IS  
UNSURPASSED.



75 cts. a tin.

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IN FIVE SIZES FITTED WITH BRASS BEARINGS AND SINGLE SCREW ADJUSTMENT.

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SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOWLING GREENS, ETC.

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THE STRONGEST, SIMPLEST AND BEST LIGHT ROLLER MACHINE.

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## THE EXILE GARAGE.

33-35 DES VOEUX ROAD,

Where You will get Expert Service and every Satisfaction

## KELLY &amp; WALSH, LIMITED.

THE HEALING OF THE NATIONS AND THE HIDDEN SOURCES OF THEIR STRIFE, E. Carpenter	80
WOMAN'S MYSTERIES OF A PRIMITIVE PEOPLE, D'Amaury Talbot	8.50
BRITAIN'S DEADLY PERIL, Wm. Le Queux	2.40
KING ALBERT'S BOOK, HALCYONE, Elmo Glyn	1.75
MY EXPERIENCES AS A GERMAN PRISONER, L.G. Austin	1.60
GERMANY'S VANISHING COLOGNE, Le Sueur	1.60
AIRCRAFT IN THE GREAT WAR, Graham White and Harper	6.00
THE WAR AND OUR FINANCIAL FABRIC, W. W. Wale	4.00
THE BATTLES OF THE SOUTH SEAS	50
WAR MAP, THE DARDANELLES &c.	80
THE A.B.C. OF THE ARMY	80

## NOTICE.

## N. LAZARUS &amp; CO.

## QUALIFIED OPTICIANS,

## HAVE REMOVED TO

28, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL

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**WATSON'S  
FINE OLD  
E BROWN BRANDY**

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PER CASE - - - \$53.50  
PER BOTTLE - - - \$4.55

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WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth, and print the news without fear or favour.

正義公司總經理大會報

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1, A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union  
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

**The Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1915.

**WOMEN AND PEACE.**

In another column we publish a summary of the resolutions which were to be discussed at the recent Women's Peace Congress at the Hague. Women, in a general way, have either an overwhelming sense of humour or else none at all; there are few of them who follow half-and-half measures in this respect. Those of them who have a sense of humour have been well content to hold their tongues on the subject of peace since the great war began; but some of those who have none have been less wise. Hence the Congress—at which, so we gather, demands were made for arbitration for all international disputes, for the bringing of international pressure to bear on any country which resorts to arms, for the subjection of foreign policies to "democratic control" under a system of suffrage which permits equal representation to men and women, and for the prohibiting of the transfer of territory without the consent of the men and women residing therein.

Reuter did not think well to wire us particulars of this extraordinary meeting, so whether it ever took place or not, whether its members agreed or disagreed, and whether or not anybody listened to, or cared two straws about, what the speakers had to say, we cannot tell. It is not easy to approach so wild a programme with seriousness, and yet the genuine and conscientious beliefs of those who set the movement on foot demand a share of our respect. That they are wrong, hopelessly wrong, no person who troubles to compare their ideas with the stern facts of international disputes will have the least doubt. If arbitration could be made a substitute for war, war would have disappeared long ago. Are we to suppose that men as level-headed and as scrupulously honourable as Sir Edward Grey, Earl Kitchener, President Poincaré—to say nothing of the monarchs of the allied countries—went into a war such as the present for any other reason than that they could not help themselves? The day may come when talk will do the work of blows, but it will not be in the present century. The "bringing of international pressure to bear on any country which resorts to arms" is almost tearfully funny. What international pressure, other than force of arms could drive the German troops out of Belgium? Stop their supplies? What if they elect to take these by force? If "international pressure" were all that Germany had to fear, she would be bombarding New York to-morrow, landing, and taking by force all the supplies that she wanted, and sailing away with a jaunty promise to return again when necessary.

The demands as to "a system of suffrage which permits equal representation to men and women" are hardly worth going into just now. They are beside the point, and it is extremely regrettable that good taste should not have reminded the ladies that this is not a time to talk about their vote craze. We are not blind to the fact that, in a war, the women must necessarily suffer—often far more keenly than the men; but, if we give each woman a thousand and one votes, will the giving alter the inevitable? The Allies are not carrying on this war for pleasure, but because there was no way of avoiding it. All the congresses, all the women-electors, and all the international pressure in the world would not have deterred Germany from doing the abominable things which she has done. This war, after all, is only a gigantic system of corporal punishment, and it has been shown finally by practical people that there is no doing entirely without such punishment. If a child is naughty it has to be whipped; if a coolie snatches earrings or bracelets he has to be flogged; talk and moral suasion are mere waste of effort in such cases. Every right-minded person wants to see as little violence in the world as possible; but as long as human nature remains human nature, some form or other of violence is tolerably sure to exist and to call for punishment by like methods. If these women would but do something useful they would soon find that they would have neither the time nor the inclination for attending congresses for the discussion of matters which they can hardly hope to understand, much less alter.

**Decrease in local Litigation.**

We do not know exactly how the figures stand as regards the number of cases heard in the Hongkong Law Courts during the past few months, but we know that the total is notably smaller than in previous years. Generally speaking, Hongkong is a Paradise for the lawyers. It has a large Indian population, famed for love of litigation, and it has well on towards half a million Chinese, a goodly proportion of whom are seldom happier than when carrying on operations in a law court. Ordinarily, when business is bad the law courts are more than ever flourishing, each man being anxious to get in all sums due to him, and ready to quarrel with his neighbour over the value of a straw. Are we to assume that trade is not so very poor in Hongkong despite the war? Or is it that trouble has softened litigious hearts and has decided every man to give his neighbour "another chance?"

**Trading with the Enemy.**

According to this morning's wire the Times is coming out strong on the question of trading with the enemy; and one regrets that the bulk of the Home papers should not have thought it worth while to stir the Government up on the subject during all these months. Britain's business interests, where China is concerned, are no mere matter of a few pounds. Half the well-being of Hongkong is bound up with the relations between the two countries, and enormous percentage of the Home revenue further depends on those relations. Therefore the matter was surely of more moment than the Press and the late Government pretended to consider it. A big debt of gratitude is certainly due to the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce and the China Association for having so obstinately refused to be set aside or muzzled, and we hope now that the Times has come forward with additional arguments in favour of an uncompromising front, other newspapers will follow. The point raised in the article under discussion—that the Imperial Government refused "to prohibit trade with the Germans in China owing to powerful influences in Manchester—is one that will interest our readers and will make them wish, with us, that the Times had been even more explicit. The writer of a special article which we published on Thursday made it clear enough that "the principle has now been recognised by judicial authority" that trading with the enemy is illegal. It is ridiculous to suppose that the Home Government is not aware of this illegality and, that being so, we should like to know how it can have reconciled its past calm acquiescence in illegality. It was high time that we had a Government that would not allow itself to be dictated to by "powerful influences in Manchester" or anywhere else.

**The Simple Heathen.**

We have often remarked on the extraordinary mixture of simplicity and guile in the temperament of a certain class of Chinese. It would seem as though nothing can drive out of the heads of China's law-breaking fraternity the idea that any excuse or any palpable lie will be swallowed by the justices before whom they are brought, from time to time. In the course of a given year literally hundreds of thieves, smugglers or gun-runners who find themselves in the dock at the Hongkong magistracy, air the same old story over and over again: the articles found in their possession were given them to take care of by some man whom they didn't know. But we hear that even this artlessness has just been surpassed at the police court. A man in the dock was anxious to awaken magisterial consideration for the fact that he was in ill health and evidently hoped that the eye of the law would perceive that his side was adorned by a formidable-looking plaster. The eye of the law had other matters about which to concern itself, but our Chinese friend was not to be outdone. As the plaster was not sufficiently visible, he snatched it from its original position and stuck it across his jaw where the whole world might see it!

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. H. R. B. Hasscock to be Supernumerary Second Lieutenant in the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, with effect from the 22nd May, 1915.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint Captain G. K. Hall Brutton, Hongkong Volunteer Reserve, to act as Honorary Adjutant, during the absence on leave of Captain W. L. Carter, with effect from the 8th June, 1915.

**Funeral of Mrs. Chapman.**  
The funeral of the late Mrs. Robert Chapman took place yesterday evening at the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley, the coffin being followed by many friends including Dr. Johnson, P.C.M.O., Dr. Koch and many of the sisters of the Government Civil Hospital. The burial service was read by the Rev. V. H. Copley-Moyle chaplain to St. John's Cathedral, of the choir of which Mrs. Chapman was for many years a member. There was a large number of wreaths from friends bearing eloquent testimony to the regard in which the deceased lady was held.

**DAY BY DAY.**

SUCCESS IS THE REALISATION OF THE ESTIMATE WHICH YOU PLACE UPON YOURSELF.

**The Weather.**  
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 80° fine.  
At the Peak 8 p.m. Temp. 74° fine.

**Count the Columns.**  
Yesterday the Telegraph published 36 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 45 published.

**The Mails.**

European Mail.—Closed per s.s. Oriental to-day at 11 a.m.

Siberian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Chenan to-day at 4 p.m.

**Up to the Minute—Share Market News.**

Closing prices:  
Douglas Steamship Co. Ltd.—\$47, buyer.

Shell Transport \$14.6, sales.

China Sugars.—\$113, buyer.

Kailing Mining Administration.—\$37, seller.

Ewo'a.—\$161, buyer.

Langkawi.—\$142, buyer.

Hongkong Firs.—\$300, buyers.

Green Islands.—\$80, sellers.

W. Powells'—\$6.

**The Dollar.**

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is \$1 9/1d.

To-day is the 192nd anniversary of the birth of Adam Smith, the great Economist, author of "The Wealth of Nations."

**Crown Rents Due.**

Owners of property are reminded that Crown Rent for the First Half-year of 1915 is payable at the Treasury on or before the 24th instant.

**British Church Services at Macao.**

Archdeacon Barnett will conduct a service in the British Church, Macao, to-morrow commencing at 5.30 p.m. Visitors and residents are cordially invited.

**The Netherlands Trading Society.**

The Manager of Hongkong Agency of the Netherlands Trading Society is in receipt of telegraphic information that a dividend of 8 per cent (eight per cent) has been declared by this Bank for the year 1914.

**Mr. Vivian Findlay Smith.**

Mr. Vivian Findlay Smith,

youngest son of Mr. A. Findlay

Smith, of the Peak Hotel, Hong

kong, has just passed his final

examination for the English Bar

and is about to be called by Gray's

Inn, of which he has been a stud-

ent.

**Struck off the Register.**

It is hereby notified that the names of the following companies have been struck off the Register.—The China Com-

mercial Steamship Company, Limited, The General Dutch

Chinese Trading Company

Limited, The Yue Tong Cotton

Mill Company, Limited, The

China Pharmaceutical Supply

Company, Limited.

**Land Sales.**

It is hereby notified that the

following Sales of Crown Land

by Public Auction will be held

at the District Office, Tai Po,

at 10 a.m., on Monday, the 14th day of

June, 1915. It is hereby notified

that the following Sales of Crown

Land by Public Auction will be

held at the Police Station, Au-

Tau, at 12 Noon, on Thursday,

the 10th day of June, 1915.

**Appointments.**

His Excellency the Governor

has been pleased to appoint Mr.

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sence on leave of Captain W. L.

Carter, with effect from the 8th June, 1915.

**The Turks.**

Meanwhile Russia has one or

two useful little items of victory

to set off the disaster at Piemysl.

Evidently there has been a very

clever move performed on the

Balkic coast between Memel and

Libau; while, down in the

Armenian region, the Russians

have routed the Turks and are

pursuing them. The Turks could

have done without this new re-

verse, for they have quite enough

to think about in Gallipoli and

the Dardanelles, and (according

to a later wire) in connection with

the Balkan States. Events of

late have been such as to warn

them that Bulgaria and Roumania

may follow Italy's example with-

out long delay. There is a for-

midable length of frontier-line

between European Turkey and

Bulgaria, and it will take more

than the additional fortifying of

one small town to keep the Bul-

garians out, should they elect to

indulge in hostilities.

**The Italians.**

The performance of the Italian

fleet in the Dalmatian archipelago

is no such small thing. As we

remarked before, one of Austria's

strong points is the nature of her

sea-board from Fiume downwards.

While Italy's east coast is open

to every craft that likes to come

along, the Austrian coast is pro-

tected, almost the whole way,

by groups of islands and maze

of channels.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

## "BRITAIN WILL NOT LET BELGIUM STARVE."

(To the Editor of the Hongkong Telegraph).

Sir,—We have pledged our honour to restore Belgium. But Belgium is not a word—it is a people; and the Belgian people is starving. If we let it perish during the process of restoration we shall have grasped only the shadow of our task.

Mr. Hoover, Chairman of the neutral Commission for Relief in Belgium, said Mr. Francqui, Chairman of the Committee in Brussels, tells us that "at least a million and a half Belgians are now entirely destitute. With the rapid exhaustion of the meat and vegetable supplies, there will probably be, before harvest time, 2,500,000 Belgians who must be fed and clothed solely by charity. The remaining 4,500,000 will get their pitiful daily allowance of bread through the Commission and will pay for it." And they add: "Will you help us to keep the destitute?"

This neutral Commission, marvelously organised and administered, has hitherto succeeded in just keeping abreast of the situation, raising its funds from America, other neutral countries, and the British Colonies. But their funds are failing fast; and their needs are getting greater. It is in response to their desperate appeal that a National Committee for Belgian Relief has now been formed in our country, and every penny it collects will go without deduction into the hands of the neutral Commission, and through them to the starving Belgian people, in the form of food. So far Germany has kept her word not to filch what is sent for the Belgians; and the organisation of relief now makes it almost impossible for a German to touch one loaf of Belgian bread. The present need is for £500,000 a month; the future need will be even greater.

Our own exigencies are, of course, tremendous; but what would they be if Belgium had consulted her own material needs. Had just chosen to save herself—instead of saving the Western world? With Belgium complacent to the German, Paris gone, Calais gone, it would have meant another year on to the years we may have to fight; an extra five hundred million pounds of money, an extra hundred thousand lives. If ever country owed debt, this country owes it to Belgium, to keep the breath in the bodies of her people. Owes it, and must pay it.

In standing to her guns Belgium saved of course the whole world, for modern civilisation is built on nothing if not on good faith and honourable obligation; but it is France and Britain before all that she has saved. France, however, has a terrific task in the rescue of her own ruined millions in the north. Thanks, perhaps, to ruined Belgium, Britain has not, may never have, to rescue and restore ruined towns and countryside.

In return, what is Britain doing? Spending money and blood like water, to drive the Germans out of Belgium? Yes! But let us be honest. We should have had to do that in any case, for our own interest. We are not thereby discharging the debts of gratitude, justice, and humanity. Giving hospitality to 200,000 Belgians? It is something, but not enough. Not nearly enough! So far we have not faced at all the desperate situation of Belgium itself; we have not, indeed, been asked to. From Canada, and Australia, with one-fifth of our population, help to the value of \$150,000 a month has been coming in. From ourselves, practically nothing. But in future, all eyes are turning to us; it is we who are now asked to stay the march of death.

A penny of income tax in our country yields nearly three million pounds. If each one of us sets aside at once one penny from every pound of his income, this people is saved—this people more cruelly wronged than ever people were.

## THE YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwall, in their yarn report state:

Since the issue of our last report on the 20th ultimo, despatched per a.s.s., "Nubia," there has been a larger volume of business recorded than during the previous fortnight, mainly induced by lower prices, say one and a half dollars per bale, being freely accepted by first hands.

Reports from Bombay indicate a weakening trend, which doubtless accounts for the anxiety of the importers to make further concessions in their rates.

Deliveries, on the whole, have been fairly satisfactory.

The market closes quiet with little doing.

Total sales 7000.

Unsold and undelivered in the godown 70,000.

Arrivals.—The Mail Steamer "Oriental" and extra Strs. "Kirin" and "Iyo Maru" from Bombay, and Str. "Danera" from Calcutta have brought in 5500 bales for Hongkong, and 3047 bales for Shanghai. Shipment from Hongkong to Shanghai, 31,470. This loss may be divided under the following headings:

Japanese Yarn.—The following sales have been effected, prices being one dollar and a half lower. 1000 bales Yellow Joss No. 20 at \$114.450 bales Seta No. 20 at \$118.200 bales 3 Hsue No. 10 at \$115.114.

Ruw Cotton.—Bengal, No sales or Stock.

Chinese 150 small bales has been sold at \$25 per picul.

Quotation, Bengal \$16 to \$19, Chinese at \$22 to \$25.

## SHANGHAI PAPER MILL, LTD.

## Annual Meeting.

The first annual general meeting of shareholders was held on May 27, at the offices of the general managers, Shanghai, Messrs. Anderson, Meyer & Co., Count L. Jezierski presiding, the other directors present being Messrs. S. Jastrzemski, E. T. Byrne, Mr. A. Egleigh, secretary.

The secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman said.

The market closes quiet with little doing.

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Ruw Cotton.—Bengal, No sales or Stock.

Chinese 150 small bales has been sold at \$25 per picul.

Quotation, Bengal \$16 to \$19, Chinese at \$22 to \$25.

Total... \$1,22,920.14

On the Safe Side.—Zealous Scutty—"Afraid I can't let you go by without the password, sir."

I ate Officer—"But, confound you! I tell you I have forgotten it. You know me well enough, I'm Major Jones."

Sentry—"Can't help it, sir; must have the password."

Voice from the Guard-Tent—"Oh, don't stand arguing all night, Bill; shoot 'im."—Taller.

"

this people to whom each one of us owes a debt, that we have not realised, that we cannot realise in its full proportion. If Belgium starves, the civilized world incurs a stain more black than we dare to contemplate: little country gave itself for Civilisation, and Civilisation, having the means to save it, let it perish!

We are dealing here not with words, ideals, and what not; we are dealing with hunger—a very simple thing; if people are not fed, they die. No ultimate victories, vindications, and indemnities are of the least use to Belgians, starving now. If they are not kept alive—on the shoulders of this country, the richest country, and that which has gained most by Belgium's suffering, the reproach will lie heaviest. Verily, it will!

There can be no exaggeration in the tale of Belgium's trouble

no words can even begin to tell it as it should be told. There can be no exaggeration in the expression of gratitude for what we owe her. If those wronged and ruined people had done nothing for us, should we grudge them enough money to spare ourselves the sight of their starvation just across the sea under our very eyes? But seeing what they are, what they have done for us, how can we bear to let them look the mere sufficiency of life?

No Briton will not let Belgium starve. We have not known hitherto what was needed of us in this race with death. Now we do know. We are too proud by far not to pay our debts. For this is a debt of honour, preceding even the charity that begins at home.

The appeal of the National

Committee has been issued. The Hon. Treasurer is Mr. A. Shirley Benn, M.P., Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London.

Every penny contributed goes to the Belgians in the form of food.

The cry of a brave people comes across the sea.

Pity, misguided, feeds no starving bodies.

Yours etc.,

JOHN GALT WORTHY,

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## BUTTER &amp; CHEESE.

Owing to the abnormal prices ruling at present in Australia for Butter, and the rise in the price of Canadian Stilton Cheese, we have been compelled to advance our retail prices to the following:

DAISY BUTTER	... ...	\$1.10 per lb.
DAIRYMAID	... ...	1.00 "
BUTTERCUP	... ...	.90 "
PAstry	... ...	.80 "
CHEESE	... ...	.70 "

These prices have been approved by the Food Committee and are into force on 24th May, 1915.

## ADDITIONS TO LIST OF CONTRABAND ARTICLES.

It is hereby notified that by a Proclamation dated the 27th May, 1915, His Majesty the King has been pleased to make the following additions to, and alterations in, the lists of articles which will be treated as absolute and conditional contraband respectively:

The following articles are added to the list of absolute contraband:

Toluol and mixtures of toluol whether derived from coal tar petroleum or any other source;

Lathes and other machines or machine tools capable of being employed in the manufacture of munitions of war;

Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent or within the area of military operations on a scale of four miles to one inch or on any larger scale and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans.

The Proclamation of the 23rd December, 1914, is amended by the omission of the words "and all other metallic acetates" after the words "calcium acetate."

The Proclamation of the 11th March, 1915, is amended by the omission of the words "other than linseed oil" after the words "animal and vegetable oils and fats," and linseed oil is to be treated as conditional contraband.

The stoppage in September and part of October, 1914, was due to the war disappointing us on some wire cloths for the machines. The order was placed during May, 1914, and the goods were to have been shipped in July.

The amount written off for three acceptances refers to wood pulp which we have bought and is now detained at different neutral ports. We will, of course, eventually receive the pulp but as there will be extra expenses and interest to pay on the drafts, we have thought it best to provide for the same now by writing off 25 per cent. of the value.

The mill machinery and plant are in good condition and there have been several additions and alterations, bringing the mill more up to date.

We have a very strong competition in a local mill as well as in the imported papers, but since the beginning of this year the position is much better, and as certain qualities of papers are not imported from abroad at present, and we can make them profitably, we are now having very satisfactory sales of these qualities.

Since the beginning of this year we have put through economies at the mill and have been able to raise our selling prices and anticipate a much better report next year. As a matter of fact at the present time the mill is showing a profit.

There being no questions asked, the chairman proposed and Mr. S. Jastrzemski seconded, "That the report and account for the year 1914 as printed be passed."

Carried. "That Mr. S. Jastrzemski be reelected a director of the company;" proposed by Mr. E. A. Meeson, seconded by Mr. E. T. Byrne and carried.

Proposed by Mr. K. Hara and seconded by Mr. K. A. Meeson, "that Messrs. G. H. and N. Thompson be re-elected auditors of the company;" carried. This concluded the meeting.

## LANGKAT OUTPUT.

June 1	... ...	Tons 295
2	... ...	313
3	... ...	322
4	... ...	296
	Total to 4th inst.	1226

Daily average 306.50

## BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

Returns of the average amount of Bank Notes in Circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31st May, 1915, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks:

Average Specie Amount in Reserve.

Chartered Bank of India, Austria & China, £1,73,432 5,000,000

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 20,685,193 17,500,000

Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., 1,323,835 800,000

Total £28,182,280 23,300,000

Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents, valued at £1,850,000.

Securities with the Crown Agents £68,040.

## SECURITIES LODGED WITH THE CROWN.

The following statement of the securities lodged with the Crown Agents by the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, against their notes in circulation, is published for general information under Section 5 of the Mercantile Bank Note Issue Ordinance, 1911, (Ordinance No. 65 of 1911):—

Mrs. F. Blair\*

Mrs. J. D. Danby

Miss Alice Davison

Miss Grace Ellis

Miss Lorraine Ellis

Mrs. Edith Gegg\*

Miss Ethel Hind

Mrs. H. T. Jackman

Miss Mabelle Joseph

Miss Esther Kotwall

Miss Phyllis Lammett

Mrs. W. E. L. Shenton

Mrs. J. W. Taylor\*

Miss Winifred Wilkinson

Miss G. A. Woodcock

Miss Esme Woodcock

Those marked with an asterisk

are qualified to receive the Medalion of the Association, having

passed two previous examinations.

The Hon. Lecturer was Dr. Basil Taylor, R.N., and the Hon. Examiner Surgeon-General Hoskyn, R.N.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Amendments to the Sugar Convention Ordinance.

The Regulations

## SHIPPING

**THOS. COOK & SON,**  
Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,  
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East.—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-KONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World; will be forwarded free, on application.

Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

**THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE**

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS  
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA .....	19th June	25th June

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Itola," tons 5,257, Capt. Butler, will be despatched for Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe & Moji on the 19th June.

WESTWARD:

The S.S. "Dunera," tons 5,389, Capt. Munro, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta on the 8th June.

The S.S. "Japan," tons 6,013, Capt. Seddon, will be despatched for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta on the 20th June.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

**DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.**  
Hongkong, June 4, 1915.  
Agents.

**HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.**

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION CO., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 5th JUNE.

10.00 p.m. Heungshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

SUNDAY, 6th JUNE.

10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 12 noon Heungshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... \$ 6.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Taishan, tons 2,006

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. & 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 6th JUNE.

The Company's Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS and DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui An

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Saiman, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 4.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of

**HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.**  
HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),  
Opposite the Blake Pier.

Hongkong 5th June, 1915.

## SHIPPING

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said		Hirano Maru Capt. Fraser	THUR., 17th June at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, and Yokohama		Aki Maru Capt. Nomura Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye	TUES., 15th June at 4 p.m. TUES., 29th June at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane		Tango Maru Capt. K. Soyeda Nikkō Maru Capt. Takeda	TUES., 15th June at 4 p.m. FRI., 18th July at 4 p.m.
CALCUTTA via Spore, Panang & Rangoon		Tosa Maru Capt. Takano	(MONDAY, 14th June)
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo		Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura	(SATURDAY, 12th June)
KOBE & Yokohama		Hakata Maru Capt. Kawashima	THURSDAY, 18th June.
SHANGHAI, Moji & Kobe		Bombay Maru Capt. Ohta	TUESDAY, 20th June.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama		Nikkō Maru Capt. Takeda	SUNDAY, 13th June.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama		Kamo Maru Capt. Shimizu	(WED., 16th June, a.m.)

Fitted with wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Hirano Maru	16,000 tons	Thursday 17th June
Katori	20,000 "	1st July
Kamo	16,000 "	15th July
Kashima	21,000 "	29th July

FOR AMERICA.

Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 15th June
Tama	12,500 "	29th June
Yokohama	12,500 "	8th July
Sado	12,500 "	Tuesday 27th July
Awa	12,500 "	Tuesday 10th August

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
W'WEI & TIENTSIN	Huichow	5th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	6th June at 4 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & S'HAI	Tamsui	6th June at 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	Kaitlong	7th June at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	8th June at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	8th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	10th June at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Tean	15th June at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Tean."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui" and "Chechia" and the S.S. "Kanchow," "Lingchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passages apply to

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong 5th June, 1915.

## SHIPPING

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**

Regular Fortnightly Service between

**JAVA CHINA and JAPAN.**

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tjilatjap	JAVA	...	SHAI & JAPAN	1st half June
Tjipanas	JAVA	4th June	JAPAN	1st half June
Tjilatjap	JAVA	15th June	SHAI	2nd half June

x Wireless Telegraphy.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

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## SHIPPING

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Loongsang*	Sat., 5th June at 3 p.m.
HIOHOW & Haiphong	Loksang	Sun., 6th June at 7 a.m.
W'wei & Tientsin	Cheongsing	Tues., 8th June at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Hangsang	Wed., 9th June at 11 a.m.
SHAL, Moji & Kobe	Laisang	Thur., 10th June at 7 a.m.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thur., 10th June at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Fri., 11th June at 11 a.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 12th June at 3 p.m.
SP'ORE, Pang & C'cutta	Kutsang	Sat., 12th June at 3 p.m.

## Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatshing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

\* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light, Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chofoo, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.

† Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lanad

Datu, Simporia, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

General Managers.

## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

## "SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMeward.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
LONDON	Monmouthshire	End of June.

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

## REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9 Agents.

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## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215 Agents.

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## THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD &amp; ENGINEERING Co. OF HONGKONG, Ltd. TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS &amp; REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGECASTERS, BRASS &amp; IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL &amp; MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING &amp; CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78' x 88' x 34' 6"

Pump empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons, 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for:

JOHN I. THORNycroft &amp; CO., LTD.

PETROL &amp; KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty &amp; War Office.

C.6. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

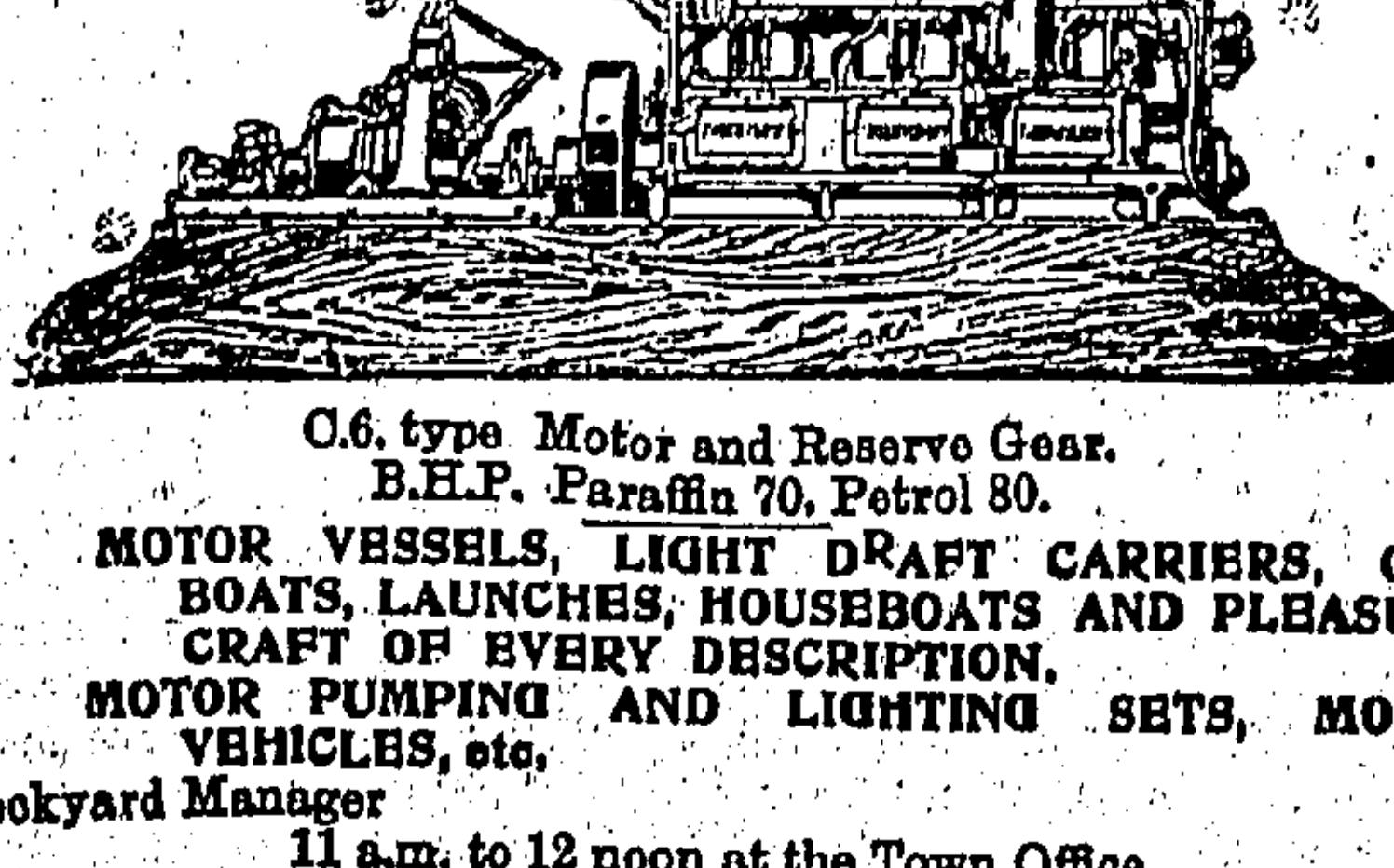
11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 921.



C.6. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address—"TAIKOO DOCK."

TELEPHONE No. 921.

## VESSELS LOADING.

## EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched
London via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental	P. & O.	5 June
London, Sp'ore, v'n P'ang, C'bo, &c.	Nagoya	P. & O.	10 June
Miles, L'don via Sp'ore etc.	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	17 June
London	Mon'shire	J. M. Co.	19 June
London & Liverpool	Netherby Hall	B. L. L.	24 June

## NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Boston & New York via Suez	Tuscan P.	B. L. L.	10 June
San F'co via Sh'ui & Japan &c.	China	P. M. Co.	15 June
San F'co via Manila & Japan &c.	Manchuria	P. M. Co.	22 June
Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E.'don &c.	Kathiwari	B. L.	23 June
New York via Suez Canal	Saint Ronald D. & Co.	E. in July	
South A'ca Ports expect Man'lo	Kiyo M.	T. K. K.	10 July
San F'co via M'la & Japan &c.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	13 July

## AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	15 June
Australian Ports	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	22 June
Australian Ports via Manila	Changsha	B. & S.	25 June

## SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo M.	N. Y. K.	6 June
Shanghai	Chenai	B. & S.	6 June
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Karmala	P. & O.	8 June
Shanghai	Hangsong	J. M. Co.	8 June
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Haiching	D. L. Co.	11 June
B'bay via Sp'ore, Malacca & C'bo	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	12 June
Sp'ore, F'ang, R'goon & Calcutta	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	12 June
Manilla, Cebu and Iloilo	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	12 June
Shanghai, Y'hama, Kobe & Moji	Tean	B. & S.	15 June
Singapore, Mauritius & South African Ports	Itola	D. S. Co.	20 June
Shanghai	Salamis	B. L. L.	25 June
Shanghai	Tippinas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Titaroem	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Japan	Tikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tilatjap	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanoeck	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

## TO SAIL

## AMERICAN &amp; ORIENTAL LINE.

## FOR BOSTON &amp; NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

## THE Steamship

## "TUSCAN PRINCE"

5,275 tons, will be despatched as above on Tuesday, 7th June.

For Freight etc. apply to

## THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



## AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. Co.

FOR BOSTON &amp; NEW YORK

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For freight or information, apply to

## SHEHWAN TOMES &amp; CO.

General Agents.

## MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

## AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The Australian & Oriental Line s.s. CHIANGSHA left Sydney for Hongkong via Queensland and Philippine Ports on the 22nd May and may be expected to arrive on or about June 16.

## AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. CHINA sailed from Yokohama on Friday, the 28th May, for Hongkong via Manila. The mails have been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha s.s. RANGOON MRAU, scheduled to arrive at Hongkong on June 9.

The P. M. s.s. MANCHURIA sailed from Yokohama on Thursday, June 3, via Manila for Hongkong. The mails have been transferred to the s.s. LUZON MARU of the Osaka Shosha Kaisha Line, due to arrive at Hongkong on the 11th inst.

## MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. LAISANG from Singapore is due at Hongkong on the 6th June.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. SUISANG from Singapore is due at Hongkong on the 8th June.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. KUTSANG from Singapore is due at Hongkong on the 7th June.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. CHOYSANG from Shanghai is due at Hongkong on the 7th June.

The S. L. s.s. MERIONETHSHIRE from London is due at Hongkong on the 23rd June.

The S. L. s.s. RADNORSHIRE from London is

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

## EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1915.

### NUMBERS IN WAR.

BY HILAIRE BELLOC.

The following article appeared in Pearson's Magazine.

The general reader hears continually in these times that numbers are the decisive element in war. That every authority, every student and every soldier is convinced of it, he cannot fail to see from the nature of the orders given and of the appeals made. Numbers in material, and in men, are the one thing urged. The public critique of the war is filled with estimates of enemy and allied numbers, numbers of reserve, numbers of killed, numbers of prisoners. The whole of the recruiting movement in this country is based on this same conception of numbers.

Now the general reader may appreciate the general character of this conception, but he must often be puzzled by the detailed application of it.

If I am told that ten men are going to fight eight, the mere sound of the figures suggests superiority on the part of the ten, but unless I know how they are going to fight, I should be puzzled to say exactly how the extra two would tell. I certainly could not say whether the two would be enough to make a serious difference or not, and I might come to a very wrong conclusion about the chances of the eight or the ten. So it is worth while if one is attempting to form a sound opinion upon the present campaign to see exactly how and why numbers are the deciding factor in war.

In the first place it is evident that numbers only begin to tell when other things are fairly equal. Quite a few men armed with rifles will be a match for multitudes deprived of fire-arms, and the history of war is full of smaller forces defeating larger forces from Marathon to Liguria. But when war follows upon a long period of peace and takes place between nations of one civilization all closely communicating one with another, and when war has been the principal study of those nations during the period of peace, then all elements except those of numbers do become fairly equal. And that is exactly the condition of the present campaign.

The enemy have certain advantages in material, or had at the beginning of the struggle, notably in the matter of heavy artillery, but much more in the accurate forecast they had made of the way in which modern fighting would turn. All sorts of their tactical theories turned out to be just.

The Allied forces had advantages—the English in personal equipment, medical and commissariat service; the French, Russians, and Servians, in the type of field gun. The French in particular in their theory of strategy, which has proved sound.

But there was no conspicuous difference such as would make a smaller number able to defeat a much larger one, and the historical observer at a distance of time that will make him impartial, will certainly regard the war as one fought between forces of nearly the same weaponing and training. The one great differentiating point will be numbers.

Now how is it that these numbers tell?

There are two aspects of the thing which I will call (1) The Effect of Absolute Numbers and (2) The Effect of Proportionate Numbers.

through which the trench would be carried.

It is evident, I repeat, that in practice there are needed to hold trenches a great many more men than this. You must allow for your wastage, for the difference in ability and coolness of different men, for the relieving of the men at regular and fairly short intervals, and in general, it will be found that a line of trenches is not successfully held with less than 3,000 men to a mile.

The Germans are now holding in the west a line of trenches 400 miles long with something like 5,000 men to a mile; so the best work in the war would seem to have been done by a portion of the British contingent in front of Ypres when, apparently, a body of only 1,500 men to the mile, and those I understand, dismounted cavalry, successfully held some three miles of trenches for several days.

It is apparent, then, that when you are considering a line of trenches you must consider them as a series of sections, to defend each of which sections a certain minimum is required. If any section has less than its proper minimum the whole line fails, for that section will be carried and the cord will be broken.

Suppose we killed all prisoners and wounded and disease the nine dwindle to six, then the line can no longer be held. It means in practice that the six remaining would have to be grouped and in any case there would be a bad gap, double or single, through which the enemy would pierce. What can the general in command of the defence do when his force has thus dwindle?

He has no choice but to fall back upon shorter lines. That is, having only six units left he must retire to some point where his remaining six units will be just sufficient to hold the line, and if the six dwindle to four he must again fall back to a yet shorter line.

Note carefully that this does not concern proportionate numbers. We are not here considering the relative strength of the defence and of the offence; we are dealing with absolute numbers, with a minimum below which the defensive cannot hold a certain line at all, but must seek a shorter one.

Now that is precisely the state of affairs upon the French and Belgian frontiers at this moment. The Germans are holding a line, which is roughly that of the accompanying map, between the Swiss mountains and the sea near Nieuport, about 400 miles long in all its twists and turns. If their numbers fall below a certain level they cannot hold that line at all, and they must take up a shorter line. How could they do this? Either by joining Alsace and Lorraine or most of Belgium and all northern France, and falling back upon the line Antwerp—Namur—The Ardennes and the Vosges. With failing numbers they would have to take up a still shorter line from Liege southwards, just protecting German territory.

As for the line of the Rhine lying immediately behind it, it is a great deal longer than the shortest line they could take up, F-B, and though heavily fortified at five important points and with slight fortifications elsewhere, it would need quite as many men to defend it as a corresponding line of trenches. Thus it would be no shortening of the German line to fall back upon the Rhine.

So much for an illustration of what is meant by absolute numbers and of their importance in the present phase of the campaign.

(2) Now what of Proportionate numbers? That is a point upon which even closer attention must

be fixed, because upon it will a similar useful body of over five, depend the issue of the for the German adult males are to campaign.

The first thing we have to one! The French are not quite two to two. Austria could in the same way call up a reserve somewhat larger in proportion than the Germans, but as her population was some ready to take the field within the what smaller than Germany, we first six weeks. They had here a great advantage over Russia and France combined.

This original superiority of the enemy is a point very little appreciated because of two things. First, that men tend to think of the thing in nations and not in numbers, and they think of Germany, one unit, attacked by England, France, Russia, a lot of other units, and next because there is a grave misconception as to the numbers Russia could put into the field.

Russia had a certain force quite ready, that is fully equipped, officered, trained, gunned, and the rest of it. But she had nothing like the numbers in proportion to her population that the enemy had. The proportions of population were between Russia and her enemy as seventeen to thirteen. But Germany and, to a less extent, Austria and Hungary, had organised the whole population ultimately for war. Russia could not do this. Her advantage, only to be obtained after a considerable lapse of time, was the power of perpetually raising new contingents, which, by the time they were trained and equipped could successively enter the field. But at the opening of the war, say by the middle of September, when she had perhaps at the most two-and-a-half million men in Poland, the total forces of the enemy, that is the total number of men Austria and Germany had equipped, trained, and ready for the field since the beginning of the war, was at least eight million.

You have the war, then, beginning with the enemy standing at quite 8, the French nominally at 4, but really nearer 3; Russia at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Let us see how time was to to modify this grave disproportion and how new contingents coupled with the effect of wastage were to affect it.

The armies which were in the field in the early part of the war bear very various relations to the countries from which they come. Great Britain had upon the Sambre in the first battle of the campaign rather more than one tenth per cent. of her total population. The French had in the field at the outset of the war 5 per cent. of their total population, the Russians 1 percent., the Germans perhaps 5 per cent., the Austrians between 3 and 4 per cent., the Servians quite 10 per cent.—and 10 per cent. is the largest total any nation can possibly put into the field.

Now the chances of growth for each of these contingents were very different in each case. That of Great Britain was indefinitely large. Given sufficient incentive, Great Britain might ultimately put into the field two million or even three. She was certain of putting into the field in the first year of the war more than one million; she might hope to put in two. She had further behind her as a recruiting field, the Colonies, and—a matter of discussion—the Indian Army.

The French had nothing to fall back on save the young men who were growing up. Therefore, they were certain not to be able to add to their numbers for at least six months, which is just about the time it takes to train effectively new formations.

The Germans had in reserve about as many men again as they had put under arms at the beginning of the war. If the French could hope for a grand total of four millions wherein somewhat over three might be really effective and of use for active service in any shape, then Germany might hope to produce a grand total of somewhat over seven millions and

1. That in a really considerable length of time two of her opponents are capable of indefinite expansion—Russia and Great Britain.

2. Because all historical experience is there to show that the French are a nation that rally, and that unless you pin them after their first defeat their tenacity will be increasingly dangerous.

3. Because the power of the British Fleet is capable of establishing a blockade more or less complete, and hitherto only less complete from political considerations.

4. Because the strategical problem, the fighting upon two fronts, involves, as a method of victory, final success upon one front before you can be certain of success upon the other.

This last point merits illustration. An army fighting inferior bodies on two fronts is just like a very big man fighting two much smaller men. They can harass him more than their mere fighting power of weight accounts for, and they can do so because they are attacking upon different sides.

The big man so situated will certainly attempt to put out of action one of his two opponents before he puts his full force against the other. It would be a plan necessary to the situation, and it is exactly the same with a power or a group of powers fighting upon two fronts, although they find themselves in superior numbers on either front, as the Austro-Germans do.

For all these four seasons, then, Germany was bound to waste men, and she did waste men largely until about the end of last year. She threw them away recklessly during the first advance on Paris, next during the great attacks in Flanders, then—quite separately—in her desperate Polish effort to reach Warsaw, which goal, at the moment of writing, she has wholly failed to attain.

But though we know that Germany and Austro-Hungary have lost men in a greater proportion than the Western Allies, and though we may guess that they have lost men in a greater proportion than our Eastern Allies—in spite of the heavy losses in prisoners at Tannenberg—it is less easy to give an accurate estimate of the proportion.

In one case and up to one date we can arrive pretty accurately at the proportion. The German Empire alone had, up to a particular date in the autumn, lost in hit, sick, and caught (I will speak

in a moment of the question of "returns") 40 per cent. of the individuals up to that date put into the field. Both the French and the English had up to the same date lost just under 25 per cent.

I know that figure 40 per cent. looks absurdly exaggerated when it is put thus without support, but it is a perfectly sound conclusion. If you take the lists published by Prussia, note the dates to which they refer, the proportion of killed to the admitted wounded, and add the proportion for Bavaria, Wurttemburg, and Saxony, you find that at this date in the late autumn two millions were affected, and Germany had not armed more than five millions at the most at that time.

Now, as in our own case, the proportion of officers hit, wounded, and caught was large compared to that of men; but what is more important, perhaps, the proportion of officers killed or badly wounded was very much larger in proportion to the slightly wounded than was the case with the men; it is fairly certain that one-half of the trained professional officers of the German service were permanently out of action by the end of the year.

Supposing the Russian losses to be no greater than the Western Allies (they probably

### NO LUNCH FOR THE KING.

Amusing Incident of Royal Visit to Laerter.

Acting - Boatswain Charles Powell, of H.M.S. Laerter, on whom his Majesty has personally bestowed the Distinguished Service Cross for gallantry on the North Sea, describes, in a breezy letter to his mother, a visit paid to the ship, on coming in harbour, by the King.

"We had a visit from the King on Thursday. He came on board the Laerter just after we had got in from sea, and took us rather by surprise. He had a look round the ship, and afterwards we were introduced to him. He sat down in the mess with us, spinning yarns for about a quarter of an hour, and was quite homely. We should have invited him to lunch, but we'd been at sea a long time, and only had tinned beef and biscuits."

Powell had met the King previously, for he was on the *Renown*, which took the King and Queen—then Prince and Princess of Wales—to India in 1905-6, and he possesses the silver pendant given by their Majesties on that occasion to each member of the crew. He also served for several years on the *Cressy*.

are somewhat greater, from the condition of the fighting), or call them 30 per cent. instead of 25 per cent., and supposing the Austro-Hungarian losses to be comparable to the German (which, from the only available source of statistics, they would seem to be), then we can strike a very rough estimate of the element of wastage, and we can say that if the central figure be taken as 9, 3.6 have gone; while of the 4 and 3 on either side (the proportionate strength of the Allies West and East in the first phase) 1 has gone in each case, leaving 3 and 2.

It will be seen that, from this rough calculation, the wastage of the enemy has been so much greater than our own that, if it were absolute, his preponderance in numbers would have ceased, and the figures would stand nearly equal.

But there is one last element in the calculation which must not be forgotten. The only people permanently out of action in the war are the killed, the disabled, and the captured. Much the greater part of the sick return to the centre, and just over half the wounded—at least, in a modern war, and where there are good ambulance arrangements and good roads for them to work on.

Now, though these "returns" are probably smaller in the East than in the West (for in the Eastern field climate and absence of communication are fatal to many of the wounded, who would be saved in the Western field), we should do well to take a conservative estimate, and regard it as half the wounded in each case; or, excluding prisoners, more than a third—say, 35 per cent. of all casualties.

We must add, therefore, in that proportion to all our figures, and the result will slightly modify our conclusion, for as the central body—the enemy—as had more casualties, so it has a larger number of returns in proportion to its size, and the general deduction is that at the moment of writing the Germanic body and the Allies opposed to them actually in the field or in training—just behind the field and ready to approach it within a few weeks—are nearly equal in total numbers, but with an appreciable margin still in favour of the enemy.

For a modification of this situation in our favour we must still wait some months.

# THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

## SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1915.

### PROCLAMATION

The following proclamation appeared in the Government Gazette of yesterday's date.—

By His Excellency Sir Henry May Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same:

Whereas by the second section of the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1892 as amended by the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinance 1914 it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor by and with the advice of the Executive Council by proclamation to prohibit for such period as may be therein mentioned to be exported from the Colony of arms ammunition and gunpowder military and naval stores and any articles which the Governor may judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms ammunition or military or naval stores:

And whereas in order to prevent such arms ammunition or military or naval stores being used against His Majesty's subjects or forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with His Majesty's forces I with the advice aforesaid have deemed it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinafter enumerated:

Now therefore I Sir Francis Henry May Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Colony and in virtue and exercise of the aforesaid powers do by this Proclamation declare and it is hereby declared that the above-mentioned proclamation of the 1st April 1915 so amended as aforesaid be and the same is hereby further amended as follows:

(1.) That in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations the words "and all other metallic acids" be omitted after the words "calcium acetate."

(2.) That the following headings be added to the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions and Protectorates:

Toluol and mixtures of toluol whether derived from coal tar petroleum or any other source;

Lathes and other machine tools capable of being employed in the manufacture of munitions of war;

Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent or within the area of military operations on a scale of four miles to one inch or on any larger scale and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans;

(3.) That in the list of goods the exportation of which is prohibited to all foreign ports in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than those of France, Russia (except Baltic Ports), Belgium, Spain and Portugal, the words "other than linseed oil, boiled and unboiled, unmixed with other oil, and not including essential oils," be omitted after the words "all animal and vegetable oils and fats."

Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria, Hongkong this 4th day of June 1915.

And whereas by a proclamation dated the 21st day of April 1915 the exportation of certain articles therein referred to from the Colony was prohibited to certain or all destinations:

And whereas by proclamations dated the 21st day of April and the 14th day of May 1915 the said proclamation of the 1st April 1915 was amended as therein respectively stated:

And whereas it is expedient that the said proclamation of the 1st April 1915 should be further amended:

And whereas the articles other than arms ammunition or military

### HARBOUR OFFENCES

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith R. N., at the Marine Court this morning Lance Sergeant W. R. Sutton, charged three boat-people, with unlawfully failing to keep the yulps of their boats out of the water, or rigged so as not to project out-board, whilst mooring in the harbour on the 5th inst. Defendants were fined \$10 each.

Lance Sergeant A. J. Moody, charged the master of the steam launches Hing Fat and Kwong Kan, with unlawfully making fast their vessels to the s.s. Saigon Maru, whilst under way in the harbour, on the 28th ultimo. The first defendant was discharged, whilst the other, was fined \$50.

of naval stores hereinafter enumerated, any articles which I with the advice aforesaid judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms ammunition or military or naval stores:

And whereas in order to prevent such arms ammunition or military or naval stores being used against His Majesty's subjects or forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with His Majesty's forces I with the advice aforesaid have deemed it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinafter enumerated:

Now therefore I Sir Francis Henry May Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies and Vice-Admiral of the same by and with the advice of the Executive Council of this Colony and in virtue and exercise of the aforesaid powers do by this Proclamation declare and it is hereby declared that the above-mentioned proclamation of the 1st April 1915 so amended as aforesaid be and the same is hereby further amended as follows:

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Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony at Victoria, Hongkong this 4th day of June 1915.

By Command,

CLAUDE SEVERN,

Colonial Secretary.

God Save the King.

### PRINCE OF WALES' FUND

Subscription List No. 35.

Mr. A. W. Snowman

Expense Accounts

Dept. Naval Yard

Staff, Standard Oil

Co. of N.Y. 9th Sub

Mr. W. Kay...

Mr. S. R. Moore

Bishop of Victoria

and Mrs. Lander,

2nd Sub ...

Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund

Collected by the Victoria Dis-

pensary (May)

Mr. J. H. May

Mr. A. P. Neale ...

Capt. J. S. Lewington

W. H. ...

Mr. E. W. H. James

Lewis Guy ...

F. W. Stapleton ...

J. R. Capell ...

F. E. Rapp ...

A. W. Gibb ...

A Friend ...

Mr. J. Hutchings

(Donation) ...

60.

Collected by Mr. G. B.

Worby (Amoy)

Mr. W. H. Barley

(April) ...

J. A. Grandon

(April) ...

A. P. C. Hicks

(April) ...

E. Huckle (March

& April) ...

F. E. Joseland

(March & April) ...

G. B. Worby

(April) ...

10.00

10.00

4.65

Collected by Capt. O.

Mutton (Amoy)

Mr. and Mrs. Mutton

Miss N'Sullivan ...

Mr. H. Cadman ...

J. N. Gibbons ...

Capt. Matthews ...

60.

Collected by Mr. R.

D. Harvey (May)

Mr. F. Bevington ...

Hector Goffe Esq.

C.M.G. 11th Sub ...

Capt. O. A. Wild ...

Staff, Holts' Wharf

Kowloon ...

Mr. C. G. Fry ...

E. F. Lyle ...

F. A. Coleman ...

W. McKay ...

A. E. Harvey ...

W. McGrann ...

Mrs. McGrann ...

168.50

Brought fwd.

Mr. H. D. Harvey's Fund (contd)

Collected by Miss Square:

Miss Walker ...

Miss Square ...

Dr. Forsyth ...

Mt. White ...

T. A. D. ...

Mr. Chapple ...

Mr. Martin ...

Mr. F. Mackintosh ...

Mr. Mauricio ...

Mr. Overy ...

W. E. (Donation) ...

74.00

Mr. S. G. Newall ...

A. & F. M. ...

Taiwo Sugar Refining

Co. Ltd. ...

Police 8th Sub ...

8. 6,163.15

Already acknowledged Lists 1/34 ...

\$246,765.33

Discount on sub-coins

for May ...

1.22

\$252,927.26

Monthly Subscriptions ...

2,789.93

Already acknowledged Lists 1/33 ...

43,701.20

46,491.13

\$299,418.39

### MESSRS SETNA'S REPORT

Messrs. S.D. Setna and Co's. Fortnightly Report states:—that from 19th May to 4th June 1915.

Bengal Opium:—Owing to a new duty of \$3,500 per Chest having been imposed by the Chinese Government for all Opium im-

ported into China, the importers showed no inclination to purchase, and during the past fortnight no sales were effected.

The Chinese are selling amongst themselves a ball at \$257/- each. Clearances during the past fortnight are reported of about 70 Chests of Patna Old only. Unsold Stock:—49 Chests of Patna New, 283

Chests of Patna Old, 39 Chests of Benares New, and 66 Chests of Benares Old, in all about 437 Chests.

Sold but Uncleared Stock:—50 Chests of Patna New, 126 Chests of Patna Old, 78 Chests of Benares New, and 73 Chests of Benares Old, in all about 327 Chests.

The Closing reported quotations (of the Opium Combine) Patna New \$0.325, Patna Old \$0.100 to 0.200, Benares New \$0.050, Benares Old \$8,825 to 8,925 to 9,000.

Malwa Opium:—A new duty being imposed by the Chinese Government of \$3,500 per Case, (same as in case of Bengal Opium), market ruled quiet, and no sales are reported in the market during the past fortnight.

Clearances Nil. Unsold Stock is estimated at about 52½ Chests. Sold but Uncleared Stock is about 17 Chests.

Reported closing quotations (of the Opium Combine) Malwa \$0,200 to 0.250.

Uttar:—Nothing of much importance to report. Sales are reported of about 150 Packages at \$28 (per Picul). Unsold Stock is estimated at about 2,000 Packages.

Closing quotations:—\$28 to 30 (per Picul).

SHANGHAI MUTUAL  
TELEPHONE COMPANY.AIR RAIDS AND THEIR  
FAILURE.

## Annual Meeting.

The sixteenth annual ordinary meeting of shareholders in the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd., was held at the Telephone Building Shanghai, on May 27, Dr. N. Macleod presiding. The other directors present were Messrs. C. Holiday, E. C. Pearce, A. Hide, and C. M. Bain, and the acting Secretary, Mr. P. H. Cole. The attendance represented 2,084 shares.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the Chairman said:—Attention being directed to the working account, and omitting ours when comparing this with the preceding year's figures, it is to be noted that the total working expenditure is Tls. 16,081 more. Taking the items of this account from the bottom upwards the increase will be seen to be made up as follows:—The last three items, medical attendance, fire insurance and taxes are substantially the same average of the two years. Rent is Tls. 292, advertising and stationery Tls. 52 less in this account than in the last one. All the other items are above those of the preceding year: heating, etc., by Tls. 1,305, materials for repairs, maintenance, etc., by Tls. 2,151, native wages by Tls. 5,342 and foreign pay by Tls. 7,527. The bulk of the increase in pay items is due to additions to the staff. The increase of expenditure is more than balanced by the increase of receipts on the other side of the account, with those of the year before by Tls. 24,234 enabling us to carry over to profit and loss account Tls. 8,752 more than was done last year. It is to be noted in the profit and loss account that we have written off for depreciation all the various items appearing there, Tls. 3,326 more than in 1913-4, in which there was an item for copper wire written off amounting to Tls. 1,848, so that the total depreciation of this year is nearly Tls. 1,477 above the total of the last one.

On the credit side of the profit and loss account the receipts from tenants are Tls. 1,697 more than last year, and it is to be hoped that this item will, during the current year, be still further increased from the shop rents in the West Exchange building, not yet quite, but soon to be, ready for occupation. The profit for the twelve months is Tls. 22,477 more than that of the preceding like period. In the balance sheet the shares issued "during the year account for an increase of capital of Tls. 104,800 which, with Tls. 111,857, premium on these shares, make Tls. 306,857. Exchange is accounted for under the heading of investments and deposits among the assets.

The Chairman continued that they, perhaps, could have issued the shares at 80, but to those who had applied only for the number to which they were entitled according to the terms of the notice sent out, it was considered fair to such applicants not to give more to those who applied for more than that proportion, in the absence of an intimation to all shareholders, that applications for additional shares would be entertained. The Chairman then read a summary of work for the year ended March, 1915, compiled by the engineer, giving statistics under the following headings: operating statistics; underground work; aerial work; and the Yantzeopoo repair shops.

There were no questions asked, and the following resolutions were carried:—

"That the report and accounts be passed as presented, and that the appropriation recommended by the Board be adopted." Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. C. Holiday.

"That Mr. C. M. Bain be elected a director of the company." Proposed by Mr. James H. Osborne, seconded by Mr. E. Kay.

"That Dr. N. Macleod and Mr. C. Holiday be re-elected directors of the company." Proposed by Mr. Cubitt, seconded by Mr. Osborne.

"That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected auditors of the company." Proposed by Mr. Cubitt, seconded by Mr. Osborne.

## SEPTEMBER 2.

## LET US FACE THE FACTS.

German Date for Shelling  
of Paris.The Folly of Optimistic  
"Eye-Wash."

Paris, April 28.—The *Revue de la Renaissance* relates that when the Germans were advancing upon Paris they warned the United States Ambassador in Berlin that they would bombard Paris on September 2.

Mr. Herrick, the Ambassador to France, who did not conceal his feelings of affection for France, sent to the printer the following placard:—

## Take Notice.

Warning is given by the Ambassador of the United States of America that the premises situated in Paris, —, are occupied by Mr. —, of American nationality, and consequently that they are under the protection of the Government of the United States.

Therefore the Ambassador demands that Americans living at the said address shall not be molested, and that the property thereof shall be respected.—(Signed) Myron T. Herrick.

The placard was about to be posted up when the French troops resumed the offensive, which resulted in the victory of the Marne.

## SOLDIERS TIED TO POSTS.

Ex-Prisoner's Shocking  
Allegations.

A letter from a late prisoner of war in Germany appears in the *Times*, confirming the many stories which have appeared regarding the barbarous treatment of captured British soldiers.

Having just been released from a German camp, the writer says he can testify on direct and unimpeachable evidence that the ill-treatment sustained by prisoners in camps and prisons up till the end of February, in any case, was every whit as bad as in the field or in transit. I have talked with many prisoners who endured the abominable punishment of being tied up to posts for many hours.

"I am certain that some of these men will never recover. One prisoner, whom I knew well, saw, in February, three men taken down dead from these posts to which they are in all weathers crucified. It should be remembered that the cruelties suffered in these camps, especially by the British prisoners, were continuous and cumulative in their effect."

Heart of Oak.—Public-House Diplomatist (to second ditto, with whom he has been discussing the ultimate terms of peace at Berlin)—"I shouldn't be too hard on 'em. I'd leave 'em a bit of the Rhine to sing about!" Punch.

rapid accretions of strength to the fleets of Britain, France, and Russia.

According to statements in neutral newspapers, which may or may not be trustworthy, there

has been an almost entire cessation

in Germany of work upon

heavy ships, and attention is being

concentrated to an increasing

extent upon submarines. This

is at least plausible. Supposing

the war were to last another two

or three years, it would be quite

impossible for Germany in that

period to build a sufficient num-

ber of battleships or large cruisers

to affect the balance of relative

strength in her favour. It can

make very little difference whether

the British Fleet to stand

up fight are three to one, or

whether by furious building they

are reduced to five to two.

Submarines promise a much

better return for the investment

of men, money, and materials.

True, no very great dependence

can be placed upon them, but at

any rate they are comparatively

cheap, can be built fairly quickly

and in large numbers, absorb but

few men, are not affected by con-

siderations of relative strength,

and may at any odd moment

ring off a coup that would

simply compensate for the loss of

half a dozen.

With the Russians the inquiry becomes more difficult. However, we know that two great armies of our valiant Ally were destroyed, but at the same time we cannot apply a ratio higher than four to one. That would put the Russian losses at 2,037,400. We had better, perhaps, take it at three to one, when we arrive at a total of 1,523,050—a truly awful figure.

I fear that is an underated estimate, but, even so, it shows the ghastly nature of the slaughter, practically amounting to the whole of Russia's first-line troops.

Adding these figures together, we get a grand total of casualties among the Allied forces of 3,000,671—or the estimate we form of the Germans' losses.

But we know that the Russians have not taken very many German prisoners—nothing like half-a-million. Say the Russians have taken 100,000 Germans and that the Germans surrendered at a ratio of six to one; that would put the German losses at 600,000 in the East—personally I am inclined to credit that figure. If then, we put the German losses on the West at a million and a half we get a total of some two millions, which is probably fairly accurate. This, of course, does not include the Austrian losses, as it does not include the Austrian captures.

Here, then, we find a total casualties list of three, plus two millions, or five millions, not including the Austrians or Servians or the prisoners on either side.

Nothing approaching these figures has ever been known in history. They give an idea of this hideous war that no descriptive writing can portray. And still the Germans are in France and still the Germans are fighting nowhere on their own territory.

In an absolute sense these figures testify to the fighting quality of our men. If the Russians only surrendered, for example, at our ratio, their losses up to date would be no less than three, and a half odd millions. I cannot believe it for a moment.

We find, then, that the British have seven men hit to every surrender; the French five; the Belgians three, and the Russians three.

We may be proud of our figures, all the more when we remember that in the early stages we were in the thick of the fight; indeed,

bore the brunt of the German flanking movement. At the same time we must not forget that we are only holding a line of some 30 odd miles, while the French are engaged on a line of over 500 miles, and have been fighting continuously for months.

In considering the casualties we should not forget that our losses are disproportionately high in comparison with the figure attributed to the French. I gave that figure at 1,211,820. Now

thirty miles is an eighteenth part of the French line. Even on that basis, if our losses are 140,000, that of the French would be 1,120,000.

At the same time we know that the French suffered losses in the early months out of all comparison with ours, for our army was then but 68,000 men.

In this way I think we can get a fairly accurate figure of the French losses, which must range certainly from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000.

## German Casualties.

There is no jugglery about this. The number of prisoners is a fairly faithful index to the number of losses. Unfortunately, neither we nor the French have published any lists of German captives.

It is a pity. What we can say is this, and I would advise the incurable optimists to consider it: The Allies have not taken 800,000 German prisoners. They have not taken 500,000. I doubt if they have taken 200,000. But say they have, then at a ratio of 7 to (the English standard) of

German casualties we find that for every man captured, seven (roughly) are hit. We know these figures to be exact. So far then we may say that the ratio of injured to prisoners stands at seven to one.

Apply that proportion to the total number and we get into colossal figures. If up to April 1 the grand total was 812,800

prisoners then there must be a total of 5,690,621 men killed or injured. An impossible figure, I think. The English standard is too high, considerably too high; in the case of the Russians nearly so.

Let us take the French losses. At a ratio of seven to one the French losses would, therefore, be 1,696,548—again too high. I take them at five to one, when we get a French casualties list up to April 1 of 1,211,820—which is probably tolerably exact.

Taking the Belgians at five to 1, we get a casualties list of 203,335, again too high, I put it at four to one, when it works out at 161,068, and this, again, I think is too high. At a ratio of three men hit to every surrender we get a total of 120,801—which is about the right figure, though quite possibly excessive.

With the Russians the inquiry becomes more difficult. However, we know that two great armies of our valiant Ally were destroyed, but at the same time we cannot apply a ratio higher than four to one. That would put the Russian losses at 2,037,400. We had better, perhaps, take it at three to one, when we arrive at a total of 1,523,050—a truly awful figure.

I believe two millions is about the German figure, of whom some 30 per cent. will return, or have returned, to fight; or some 600,000. We know that the Germans can fight quite seven millions.

If then, a million and a half are disabled from further use in the field, the Germans still have five-and-a-half million men though very inferior soldiers, more or less untrained; many unsuited by age and temperament for warfare, many again of relatively low military value. Still they have the men and they have the discipline; more important still, they have the organization and machinery for its application;

## CHURCH SERVICES.

## St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—

1st Sunday after Trinity, 6th June, 1915. Holy Communion (8.5 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial. Venite:

Alcock. Psalms: of the 6th morning. Te Deum: Oakley in F. Jubilate: Ayrton in E.

Hymns: 164, 4<sup>th</sup>. "God Save the King." N.B.—Psalm 30, verses 4, 11, G. F. in unison.

Psalm 31, verses 5, 6, 21, 22, 26, 27 in unison. Holy Communion (12 Noon.) Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms:

Turle, Tollis, Rimbault. Magnificat: Barnby (13th evening).

Nunc Dimittis: Wesley. Hymns: 538, (T. 280), 163, 1<sup>st</sup>.

"God Save the King." \*Special Paper.

## St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—

1st Sunday after Trinity, 6th June 1915. Morning Prayer.

Responses: Ferial. Venite:

Barnby. Psalms: Hayes (no changes) Matthews. Te Deum:

S. Jude. Jubilate: Ouseley.

Hymns: 1st, 2nd and 3rd on Papers: tunes 590, 197, 397.

Kyrie: Verley Roberts National Anthem (Three Verses.) Evening Prayer. Hymn: 1st on Paper. tune 390. Responses:

Ferial. Psalms: Elvey, Crotch, Armes. Magnificat: Barnby, in D. 18th Morning. Nunc Dimittis: Wickes 10th. Evensong: Hymns: 2nd, 3rd and 4th on Papers. tunes 197, 397 and 31 A. & M. Vesper Hymn. National Anthem (Three Verses).

## Union Church, Kennedy Road.—

Morning 11: Hymns 12, 563, 517 Psalm, 124. Communion at

12. Evening 6 Hymns 144, 104, 510, 193. Preacher: Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie. Morning Subject: Our Country's Call.

## St. Peter's Church, West Point.—

8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

## The Gospel Hall—38 Queen's Road. (3 Doors from bottom of D'Aguilar Street). On the Lord's Day Believers meet for Worship at 5 p.m. and the Lord's Supper; at 4 p.m. a Children's Meeting; at 8 p.m. Preaching Tuesday and Thursday, at 8 p.m. Exposition of Scripture. Saturday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting.

## First Church of Christ Scientist.—

MacDonnell Road. Sundays, 11.15 a.m. Wednesdays, 5.30 p.m.

## Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wan Chai.—Sunday Morning Service, 10.15 a.m. Sunday Evening Service 6.15 p.m.

## Soldier's and Sailor's Home, Arsenal Street.—Sunday Evening, Gospel Services 8 p.m.

## St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road.—Mass and Sermon at 10 a.m. followed by the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

## Roman Catholic Cathedral, Glencairn.—Low Masses at 6, 7 and 9 a.m. High Mass at 8 a.m. 5.30 p.m.—Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

## Not to be Bridged.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONER, SHARE &  
GENERAL BROKERTHE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Public  
Auction onTUESDAY,  
the 8th June, 1915, commencing  
at 2.30 p.m. at No. 48 Nathan  
Road (first floor), Kowloon.  
**A Quantity of Valuable  
Household Furniture**  
Catalogues will be issued.  
On view from Monday, the  
7th inst.  
Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.A Valuable Collection of  
Antique China & CuriosTHE Undersigned has received  
instructions from Messrs.  
Kwong Yung & Co. to sell by  
Public Auction onWednesday & Thursday,  
the 9th & 10th June, 1915,  
commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his  
Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.**A Valuable Collection of  
Antique China & Curios** from  
Sung to Ming Dynasties and  
Kunghi to Tawkwong Periods.  
comprising:—5-Coloured, 3-Coloured & Blue  
& White Vases, Plates, Bowls,  
Incense Burners, Figures, etc.  
Sang-de-lacul Vases, "White  
Goddess of Mercy" (Ming).  
Fine Crystal Vases & Snuff  
Bottles.Green & Red Jade Ornaments.  
Soochow Redwood Screens  
Inlaid with 5-Coloured & Blue  
& White Kunghi & Kienlung  
Plaques, Porcelain Pictures In-  
laid in Wood, etc., etc.

also

A Few Places of Finely Carved  
Soochow Redwood.N.B.—The Undersigned will  
give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to  
the genuineness of the articles  
offered.Catalogues will be issued.  
On view from Saturday, the  
5th inst.Terms:—Cash on delivery.  
GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

## CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "CHIYO MARU,"

From SAN FRANCISCO, via

HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS

and SHANGHAI.

The above named Steamer having  
arrived Consignees of cargo  
are hereby notified to send in  
their Bills of Lading for counter-  
signature, and to take immediate  
delivery of cargo from alongside.Cargo remaining undelivered  
on 31st May, at noon, will be sub-  
ject to landing charges, and  
storage charges will be assessed  
on all goods undelivered on 5th  
June at 5 p.m.No Fire Insurance whatever  
will be effected.No Claim will be recognised  
after the Goods have left the  
Steamer or Godown.All chafed and damaged cargo  
will be landed into the Godown,  
and examined on 9th June at 10  
a.m.No Claim will be recognised  
if filed after 12th June, 1915.

K. DOI,

Actg. Agent.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1915.

## ENTERTAINMENTS.

## VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 4TH JUNE, 1915.

THE PICTURE OF THE HOUR,  
PERILS OF PAULINE

5th &amp; 6th Episodes.

Showing Pauline's Terrible Ordeal in a Chinese "Joss House"  
her Thrilling experience in the air & her escape  
from a Balloon.(PATHE'S GAZETTE LATEST NEWS)  
COMIC, INDUSTRIAL & INTERESTING FILMS.

## BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

5th &amp; 6th June.

The Powerful Drama,

"JACK"

in 4 parts—6,000 feet, etc., etc.

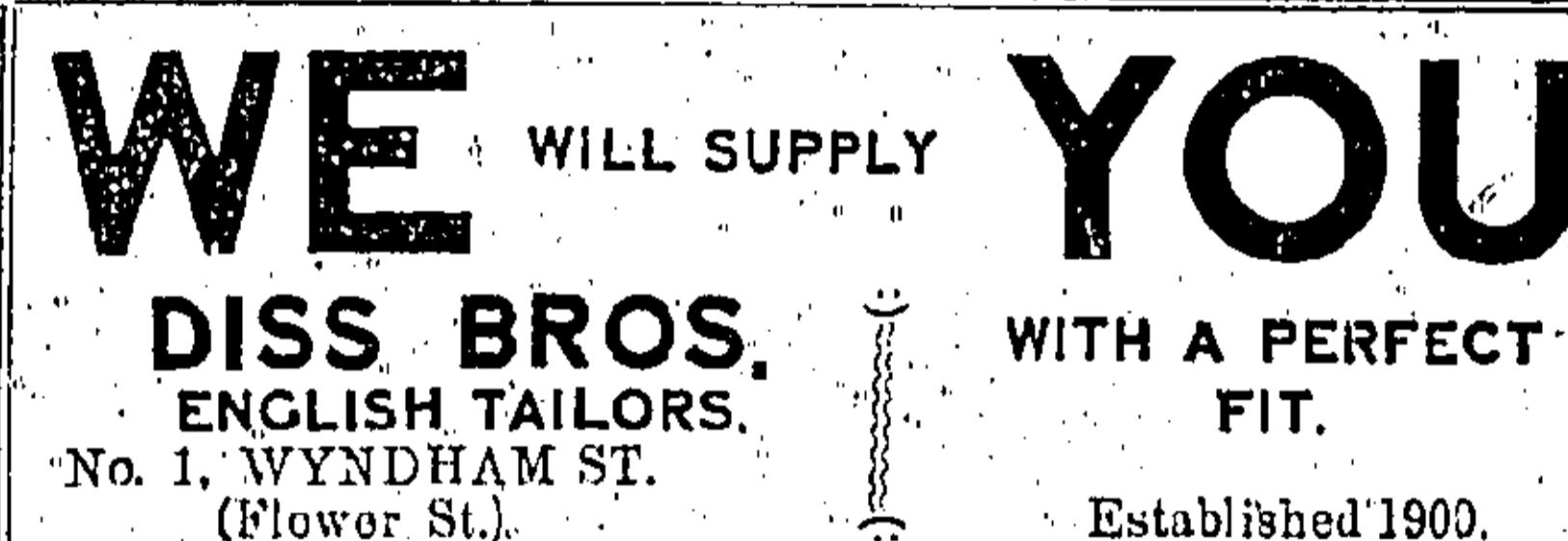
MONDAY, 7th June.

The Adventures of Kathlyn,

1st and 2nd Series

in 5 parts.

## NOTICES.



## NOTICE.

## KEROSENE OIL.

We guarantee all kerosene oil  
sold by us to be pure and  
unadulterated.

Present price:—

"COMET,"  
\$3.85 per case ex store."WHITE ROSE,"  
\$4.25 per case ex store.CHING CHEONG,  
168 Des Voeux Road, Cen-  
(2 blocks West of Cent. Market.)KWONG YUEN,  
91 Des Voeux Road, West.ADMIRAL GOES DOWN  
WITH SHIP.

## Gallant Rescue Work by Italians.

Rome, April 28.—At the time  
of the disaster the Leon Gambetta  
was travelling at not more  
than seven knots and was on her  
way to Malta to rendezvous with  
other cruisers. A torpedo struck  
her at 1 a.m., and was followed  
almost immediately by a second,  
which exploded abreast of the  
engine room. The dynamos were  
wrecked, with the result that the  
ship was not only plunged in  
complete darkness, but her wireless  
installation was also paralysed.  
The vessel was therefore unable  
to call for help.As a last desperate measure  
her bows were headed for the  
shore in the hope that she might  
be beached. This, however,  
proved impossible, as the cruiser  
was making water rapidly. Ten  
minutes after the Leon Gambetta  
had been struck she sank. Two  
of the boats which had been  
lowered capsized, drowning all  
on board.The head of the signal station  
at Santa Maria de Leuca made a  
gallant attempt to rescue the crew  
of the ill-fated ship. A patrolling  
patrol boat attached to the station  
was cruising near the scene of  
disaster, and, without considering  
the danger of being mistaken forA special constable at home  
stopped a car with too bright a  
light and said "Name please."  
A. "Lord Fielding." Q. "Ad-  
dress please?" A. "On some  
damned ditch in France. I am  
going back there to-morrow."  
This has the merit of truth.

## OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, March 12, 1915  
BUTCHER MEAT.

	Jts.	牛食
Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 19	尾
" Prime Cut—	21	筋
" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	10	牛筋
" Roast—Shiu	19	牛肚
" Breast—Ngau Lam	17	牛腰
" Soup—Tong Yuk	15	牛舌
" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	20	牛心
" do—" Sirloin—Ngau Lau	30	牛肝
" Sausages—Ngau Cheung	24	牛脑
Bullock Brains—No	per set 10	牛皮
" Tongue, fresh,—Ngau Li	each 50	牛皮
" corned,—Ham Ngau Li	60	牛皮
Head—Ngau Tan	\$1.00	牛皮
Heart—Ngau Sum	lb. 14	牛皮
Bump, Salt—Ngau Kin	20	牛皮
Feet—Ngau Keuk	each 11	牛皮
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	11	牛皮
Tail—Ngau Mei	18	牛皮
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb. 13	牛皮
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6	牛皮
Calves Head & Feet,—Ngau-tsi-tau-keuk	set \$1.00	牛仔猪
Mutton Chop—Yeung Pei Kwat	lb. 25	牛仔猪
" Leg—Yeung Pei	25	牛仔猪
" Shoulder—Yeung Shau	24	牛仔猪
Saddle—	27	牛仔猪
Pigs Chittlings—Chu Chong	per set 24	猪
" Brains—Chu No	24	猪
" Feet—Chu Keuk	lb. 13	猪
" Fry—Chu Chap	15	猪
" Head—Chu Tau	16	猪
" Heart—Chu Sam	each 11	猪
" Kidney—Chu Yiu	18	猪
" Liver—Chu Kon	lb. 28	猪
Pork Chop—Chu Pai Kwat	24	猪
" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk	28	猪
" Leg—Chu Pei	20	猪
" Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	20	猪
Sheeps Head and Feet—Yeung Tau Keuk	set 60	猪
Heart—Young Sam	each 8	猪
Kidneys—Young Yiu	12	猪
Liver—Young Kon	lb. 26	猪
Sucking Pigs to order—Chu Tsin	22	猪
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	20	猪
Meat—Shang Yeung Yau	26	猪
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yuk	19	猪
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	20	猪
Lard—Chu Yau	20	猪

## POULTRY:

	Cts.	生口
Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb. 35	仔
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai	34	仔
Ducks—Ap	32	仔
Doves—Pan Kau	18	仔
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 20	蛋
" (fresh) —	30	蛋
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb. 42	仔
" Heinan—Hoi Nam Kai	30	仔
Geese—Ngo	24	仔
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 28	仔
" Hoioh—Hoi How Pak Kap,	25	仔
Snipe—Sha Tsui	each 22	仔
Turkey, Cook—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 60	仔
" Hen—Na	45	仔
Pheasant—Shan Kai	75	仔
Quail—Om Chon	25	仔
Partridges—Che Ku	65	仔

## FISH:

	Cts.	海鮮
Barbel—Ka Yu	lb. 16	鱼
Bream—Pin Yu	18	鱼
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	15	鱼
Carp—Li Yu	20	鱼
Catfish—Chik Yu	12	鱼
Codfish—Man Yu	14	鱼
Crabs—Hai	26	鱼
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	16	鱼
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	12	鱼
Dace—Wong Mei Lep	13	鱼
Dog Fish—Tit To Sha	10	鱼
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	13	鱼
" Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	18	鱼
Eels, Yellow—Wong Sin	32	鱼
Frogs—Tin Kai	33	鱼
Garoupa—Shek Pan	40	鱼
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	16	鱼
Herring—Tso Pak	20	鱼
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	20	鱼
Lebrus—Wong Fa Yu	18	鱼
Lobster—Lung Ha	28	鱼
Mackerel—Chi Yu	20	鱼
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	32	鱼
Mullet—Chai Yu	16	鱼
Oysters—Shang Ho	22	鱼
Parrot Fish—Kei Kung Yu	12	鱼
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	16	鱼
Plaice—Pan Yu	15	鱼
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong	26	鱼
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	28	鱼
Prawns—Ming Ha	38	鱼
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	10	鱼
Rock Fish—Shak Ksu Kung	15	鱼
Roach—Chun Yu	12	鱼
Salmon—Ma Yan	30	鱼
Shark—Sha Yu	7	鱼
Skate—Po Yu	8	鱼
Shrimps—He	25	鱼
Snapper—Lap Yu	28	鱼
Sole—Fat Sha Yu	26	鱼
Tench—Wan Yu	16	鱼
Turbot—Cho How Yu	18	鱼
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keuk Yu	60	鱼

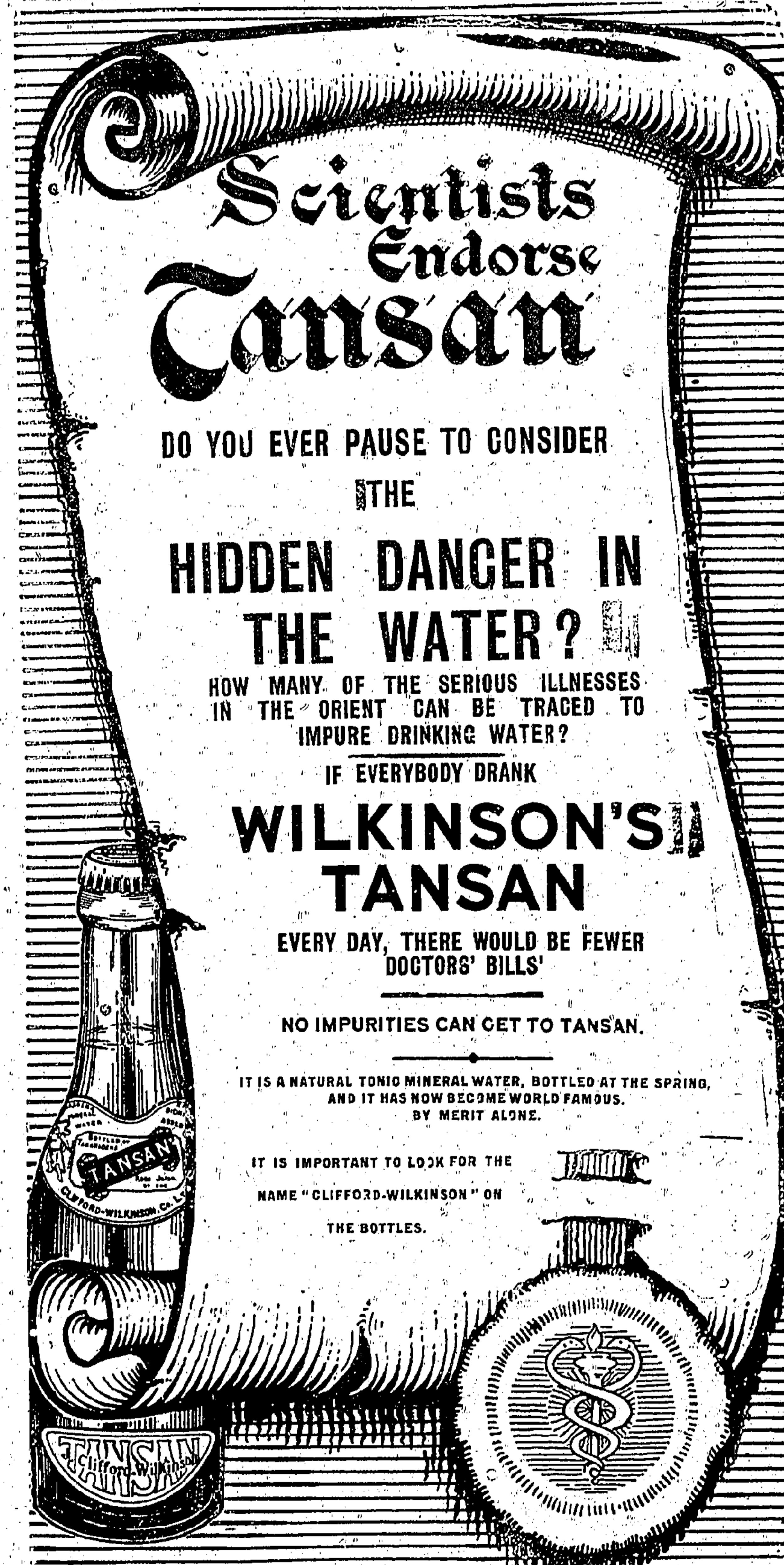
## FRUITS:

	Cts.	菓子
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# TANSAN EXQUISITE IN FLAVOUR

The ingredients which Nature combines in Tansan are most beneficial to the human body, and the proportions in which they exist make Tansan peculiarly curative of diseases of the Stomach and Kidneys.

Owing to its purity and extreme delicacy, the stomach retains it when food and other liquids are rejected, thus establishing elimination, which is nature's great curative progress.



For the complexion drink Tansan. The Tansan Complexion is Matchless. It does not come from cosmetics, but is the result of the thrill of perfect health which Tansan brings to those who drink it.

There is no man, woman or child who will not benefit by drinking Tansan. BECAUSE it gently cleanses the system, eliminates Uric Acid, purifies the blood, clears the complexion and permanently tones the nerves.

"THE CHOICEST OF ALL CHOICE WATERS."

SOLE AGENTS:

**CANDE, PRICE & Co., LTD.**

## SHARE REPORT.

## COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	Highest	Lowest	Highest, 14th May.	Lowest, 14th May.	Last Dividend and Date	1914.				1915.			
										1914.	1914.	1915.	1915.	1915.	1915.		
Banks.	\$805 s.																
H'kong & Shai Banking Corp.	\$76/-	120,000	\$125	all	855	July	700	Oct.	805	790							
Marine Insurances.																	
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	370	sa.	10,000	\$250	50	350	Dec.	305	Oct.	370	360						
North China Ins. Co., Ld.	170	b.	10,000	\$15	25	145	May	133	Jan.	170	170						
Union Ins. Society of C'ton, Ld.	\$557	s.	12,400	\$250	100	847	April	700	Oct.	\$860	\$855						
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., Ld.	\$225	b.	12,000	\$100	60	210	April	192½	Jan.	225	225						
Fire Insurances.																	
China Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	\$133	b.	20,000	\$100	20	160	July	140	Oct.	133	130	\$9 for 1913					
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ld.	\$390	b.	8,000	\$250	50	395	Feb.	368	April	390	385	\$27 for 1913					
Shipping.																	
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ld.	480	b.	30,000	\$25	all	10	Jan.	51½	Dec.	490	480	\$1 for 1906					
Douglas Steamship Co., Ld.	\$47½	b.	20,000	\$50	all	36	Mar.	27½	Nov.	51	45	\$3 for year ending 30.6.14					
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ld.	23	b.	80,000	\$15	all	29½	Jan.	22	Dec.	23	23	Final of 40 cts. making 90 cts for year ending 31.12.14					
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ld.	\$98	s.	{ 60,000 £5 } { 60,000 £5 }	all	79	Jan.	50	Sept.	99	98	Final of 3% mking 6% on pre- ferred shares & 5% on de- ferred shares for year 1913						
Shell T'port & Trading Co., Ld.	94/6	s.	3,797,610 £1	all	106/-	Feb.	70/-	Sept.	94/6	93/-	Interim of 1/- a/c 1914 C. No. 23						
Star Ferry Company, Ld.	\$37 s. ex																
Refineries.																	
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	\$113	b.	20,000	\$100	all	96½	Feb.	70	Nov.	117	111	\$3 for 1912					
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	\$27½	s.	7,000	\$100	all	31	Jan.	17	Dec.	29½	27½	\$3 for 1897					
Mining.																	
Kailan Mining Admin'ion.	32/-	s.	1,000,000 £1	all	41/-	Feb.	33/6	Dec.	33/6	32/-	Final of 5% Coupon No. 4. making 10% for year end- ing 30.6.14						
Raub Australian Gold Min- ing Co., Ld.	\$3.70	b.	200,000 £1	all	310	Jan.	190	Nov.	370	360	1/2 for 1909						
Tronoh Mines Ltd.	32/6	s.	160,000 £1	all	39/	Feb.	19/6	Nov.	32/6	32/6	1/- mak. 7/6 a/c. 1913						
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.																	
H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ld.	\$70	s.	60,000	\$50	all	89	Jan.	73	Nov.	72	69	\$3.50 for year 1914					
H'kong & W'poa D.Co., Ld.	\$62½	b.	50,000	\$50	all	77	Jan.	53	Oct.	63½	57	\$3 dividend for year 1914					
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ld.	51½		55,700 t. 100 all	60	July	50	Dec.	51½	51	51	Tls. 5 for 1913						
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ld.	80		36,000 t. 100 all	109	Jan.	82½	Dec.	83	80	80	Tls. 5 for 1914						
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.																	
Anglo French Lands	t.94		13,000 t. 100 t. 100														
H'kong Hotel Co., Ld.	\$114	b.	20,000 \$50	50	128	July	120	Dec.	114	112	Tls. 61½ for year ending 29.2.14 \$2.50 for half year ending 31.12.14						
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$108	b.	50,000 \$100	all	117½	July	98	Nov.	108	108	\$3 for year ending 31.12.14						
H'phrey Estate & F. Co., Ld.	\$7	s.	150,000 \$10	all	91½	Jan.	7	Nov.	7	7	45 cents for year 1914						
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ld.	\$40	b.	6,000 \$50	20	45½	Jan.	44	Feb.	40	40	\$3 for 1914						
Shanghai Lands	t.106		78,000 t. 50	all	98	Dec.	89	Oct.	106	101	(Final of 6 p.c. making 12 p.c. for 1914)						
West Point Building Co., Ld.	\$71	b.	19,500 \$50	all	73	June	66	Feb.	70½	70	\$2.25 for half year ending 31.12.14						
H'kong Central Estates	\$100	s.	10,000 \$100	all					100	100	\$4.09 for 7 months ending 31.12.14						
Cotton Mills.																	
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld.	t.161	b.	20,000 t. 50	all	138	July	125	May	163	b.	Tls. 12 for year ending 31.10.14						
H'kong Cotton Co.	57	b.	125,000 \$10	all	82½	Mar.	7½	June	7½	7	50 cents 31.7.08						
Kung Yik	14	s.	78,000 t. 10	all	144	Jan.	11	Mat.	144	133½	Tls. 1.20 for year ending 30.11.14						
Laou Kung Mow	89	s.	8,000 t. 100	all	110	Feb.	70	May	89	b.	Tls. 12 for 1913						
Shanghai Cottons in S'hai	t.98	b.	40,000 t. 50	all	135	Feb.	70	Nov.	99½	97½	(Div. Tls. 6 Bonus Tls. 4. Extra Bonus Tls. 1, year endg 30.6.14)						
Miscellaneous.																	
China Borneo Company, Ld.	\$10	e.	€10,000 \$12	all	12	May	10	Dec.	19	10	85 cents for 1914						
China Light & Power Co., Ld.	\$4½	s.	50,000 \$5	all	4.90	July	4	April	4½	4½	6% for year ending 28.2.06						
Do. (Spec. shares)																	
China Prov't. L. & M. Co., Ld.	8½	b.	25,000 \$10	all	9	Jan.	7	Nov.	8½	8½	70 cts. for 1914						
Dairy Farm Company	\$34	b.	40,000 t. 7½	6	39	June	35	Aug.	34	34	\$1.50 for year ending 31.7.14						
Green Island Cement Co., Ld.	6.80	s.	400,000 \$10	all	6.90	Jan.	5	Dec.	6.90	6.70	50 cents for 1914						
Hongkong Electric Co., Ld.	139	t. div b	60,000 \$10	all	49	Jan.	36	Nov.	43½	41½	\$2.00 per share for 1914						
Hongkong Ice Co., Ld.	\$184		6,500 \$25	all	217½	July	174	Dec.	184	184	Final of \$6 making \$8½ for 1914						
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ld.	\$26½	s.	60,000 \$10	all	25	June	22	Apr.	26½	26½	Final div. of \$6 making 7½ per share for 1913						
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ld.	5.10	b.	325,000 5/-	all	13½	July	7½	Feb.	5.20	5.10	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913						
Langkate	t.42½	b.	250,000 £10	all	64½	Mar.	28	Dec.	42	40	70 cts. on fully paid shares and 7 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.15						
Peak Tramway Co., Ld. (Old)	\$9.30	x div	25,000 \$10	all	10½	Jan.	9½	June	10	10	100 cts. for year ending 31.5.14						

## NOTICES

**GENUINE PAINTS MIXED  
READY FOR THE BRUSH.  
IN HANDY POTS OF 7 LBS. NET.  
STOCKED IN HONGKONG**

in many shades. Tint' Cards on application.

These Paints are especially suitable for up-country use,  
for Bungalows, Hospitals, etc., etc.

No thinning with Oil or Turpentine required.

**WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.**  
Alexandra Bldg. HONGKONG BRANCH. Tel. 763.

## AMERICANS

LIKE

**PRINCE ALBERT  
CRIMP CUT.**

BECAUSE

**IT DOES NOT BITE THE TONGUE.**

OBTAINABLE AT

**HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.**

From the same tin of Benger's Food you can maintain a healthy man or feed a baby."

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, combines all the elements necessary to sustain life in full vigour. In addition it contains the natural digestive principles which act upon these Food elements, and enable them to be assimilated with ease by persons of all ages.

During illness, convalescence, and whenever light food and special nourishment is required, Benger's has proved itself to be the most valuable Food known to Science.

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FOOD  
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS,  
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Sold by Chemists, etc., everywhere.  
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IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE  
THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE  
DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS  
DOUBLE VALUE.

**LOTUS MOKHA**  
IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT

Obtainable Everywhere.

**RUTTONJEE & SON.**

## POST OFFICE.

Much inconvenience and delay in the delivery of correspondence is caused by residents who change their addresses, failing to notify the General Post Office. Residents arriving in or leaving the Colony, or changing their address in the Colony, are requested to notify the clerk at the Posts Restante, General Post Office of the change of address at the earliest opportunity.

The attention of the Public is directed to Part 28 of the Hongkong Postal Guide which reads as follows:

The usual time for closing a mail is one hour before the steamer is advertised to sail. Letters prepaid with 10 cents in addition to the postage will, if handed over the counter, be received after the advertised time of closing the mail until the mail has actually left the office.

Registered Letters to the Caroline, Ladrones, Pelew and Marshall Island can now be accepted for transmission.

The Services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

## MAILS DUE.

Shanghai, Liangchow, 4th June.  
America, ex China, Rangoon, 9th June.

## MAILS CLOSE TO-DAY.

Wei-hai-wei & Tientsin—Per HUI-CHOW, 3rd June, 3 p.m.  
Swatow, Amoy & Shanghai—Per TAM-SUI, 5th June 4 a.m.

**Siberian Mail:** Shanghai, and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per CHENAN, 7th June, 4 p.m.  
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Wednesday, the 9th June.)

## TO-MORROW.

Swatow, Amoy & Tamsui—Per KALMO MARU, 6th inst, 9 a.m.  
Shanghai, & N. China Japan via Kobe—Per KALMO MARU, 6th inst, 9 a.m.  
Saigon—Per FAUSANG, 6th inst, 9 a.m.  
Saigon—Per PERSIUS, 6th inst, 9 a.m.  
Saigon—Per HALVARD, 6th inst, 9 a.m.

## MONDAY, 7th June.

Hai-phong—Per KAIFONG, 7th inst, 9 a.m.  
Hai-phong—Per KEIJU M, 7th June 11 a.m.  
Amoy and Foochow—Per OTOWA M, 7th inst, 1 p.m.  
Wei-hai-wei and Tientsin—Per CHEONG-SHING, 7th inst, 4 p.m.

## TUESDAY, 8th June.

American & Canadian Mails: Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, United States, S. America, & Canada via San Francisco & U. Kingdom via Canada, Europe via Siberia—Per CHIYU M, 8th June 1 p.m.  
(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 12th June.)  
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-TAN, 8th June, 1 p.m.  
Straits Burmese & India via Calcutta—Per NURERA, 8th inst, 2 p.m.  
Philippine Is.—TAMING, 8th June, 3 p.m.

**Siberian Mail:** Shanghai and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per ANHUI, 8th June, 3 p.m.  
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Saturday, 12th June.)

## WEDNESDAY, 9th June.

Swatow, Amoy, Aping & Taku—Per SOSHU MARU 9th inst, 9 a.m.  
Shanghai, & N. China—Per HANG-SANG, 9th inst, 9 p.m.

## THURSDAY, 10th June.

American & Canadian Mails: Shanghai, and North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per LIANGCHOW, 10th inst, 3 p.m.  
(Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P.O. Tuesday 15th June.)

## FRIDAY, 11th June.

Swatow, Amoy, Aping & Foochow—Per HAI-MUN, 15th June, 1 p.m.  
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., Seattle Wash and United Kingdom via Canada—Per BOHICATOMARU 15th June, 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-CHUNG, 15th June 1 p.m.

## SUNDAY, 13th June.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per NIKKO M, 13th June 9 a.m.

**TUESDAY, 15th June.**

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAI-MUN, 15th June, 1 p.m.  
Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., Seattle Wash and United Kingdom via Canada—Per AKI MARU, 15th inst, 3 p.m.  
Philippine Islands—Per TEAN, 15th inst, 3 p.m.

## SATURDAY, 19th June.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, via Port Darwin and New Guinea via Thursday Is.—Per CHANGSHA, 19th June 2 p.m.

**RUTTONJEE & SON.**

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVED.

Fusan Prince, Br. ss. 3,293, M. W. Burwash, 4th inst.—Keelung, 2nd inst, Gen. B. L.

Kungping, Chinese ss. 1,785, J. E. Hawle, 5th inst.—Shanghai, 1st instant, Gen. C. O.M.S.N. Co.

Chuan Maru, Jap. ss. 1,006, M. Oka, 4th inst.—Hongay, 1st inst. Cool—M. B. K.

Glenurru, Br. ss. 2,851, Jones, 4th inst.—Singapore, 29th ult. Gen. S. T. & Co.

Kilfong, Br. ss. 887, J. D. Evans, 5th inst.—Holloway, 4th inst. General B. & S.

Laihang, Br. ss. 2,224, Moorsy, 4th inst.—Singapore, 30th ult. General J. M. & Co.

Chicago Maru, Jap. ss. 3,636, K. Horii, 5th inst.—Manila, 2nd inst. General O.S.K.

Karmala, Br. ss. 5,657, H. G. Evans, 4th inst.—London, 18th ult. General P. & O. S. N. Co.

## DEPARTED.

June 4.

Fushimi Maru for London via Singapore

Chenan for Canton

Hudson Maru Seattle via Manila

Kwangtze for Canton

Koima Maru for Chinanpo

Olenalock for Amoy via Singapore

Walbing for Bangkok

Hangang for Chaton

Haiman for Fochow via Swatow

Malta for Shanghai

Oriental for Bamboe via Singapore

Kwangs for Nanchang

Dagfin for Singapore

Soushi Maru for Canton

## CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

June 4.

Cheisan Maru for Canton

Taiyo Maru for Milke

## June 5.

Loksaeng for Haiphong via Hankow

Ayu Maru for Wakamatsu

Chenan for Shanghai

Yunnan for Macao

Loongsang for Manila

Chingtu for Singapore via Swatow

Anhui for Canton

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Persia Kaifong from Pakhoi etc.—Mrs. Gecar, Messrs. J. Cash & Katsumata.

Persia Chicago Maru from Manila—Messrs. E. M. Grass, C. H. F. Pichardson.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Persia Oriental for London etc.—Mr. W. E. Clayton, Quarter Master Sergeant Golds, Mr. Master Sergeant Scott, Qr. Master Sergeant & Mrs. Braizer, Qr. Master Sergeant & Mrs. W. Shipton, Qr. Master Sergeant Stock, Staff Sergeant, Mr. Master Sergeant Stock, Staff Sergeant Jenner, Mr. A. V. Ward, A. A. Barton, Rev. Wm. Kinney, Capt. Mrs. S. Mend, Mr. C. B. Franklin, Mr. C. B. Franklin, W. Pottiger, Mr. A. E. Rollins, Mr. W. Jenkins, Sergeant & Mrs. Colbert, Mr. X. Carino, Mr. D. Go Mencuccer, Mr. A. V. Jolice, Mr. D. Chellaram, Mr. G. Campbell, Mr. A. Murray, Mr. D. Cameron, Mr. T. Grimes, Mr. T. M. Pertusas, Mr. S. C. Hauseen.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

Hongkong Observatory, June 4.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the Humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, d detached cloud, r drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hall, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

6 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

7 Storage in millions and decimals of gallons.

8 Consumption in millions and decimals of gallons per day.

9 Intermittent supply by Elder Marine in Rider Main Districts up till April, 1914. Services to these main Districts disconnected from head of dist. in April, 1914. Supply to street funds only from 1st April, 1914. Contain supply in all districts during April 1914.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Kowloon Gra. 1ft. 1in. Below

Overflow Re. 1ft. 1in. Below

service 1ft. 1in. Below

overflow 1ft. 1in. Below

storage 1ft. 1in. Below